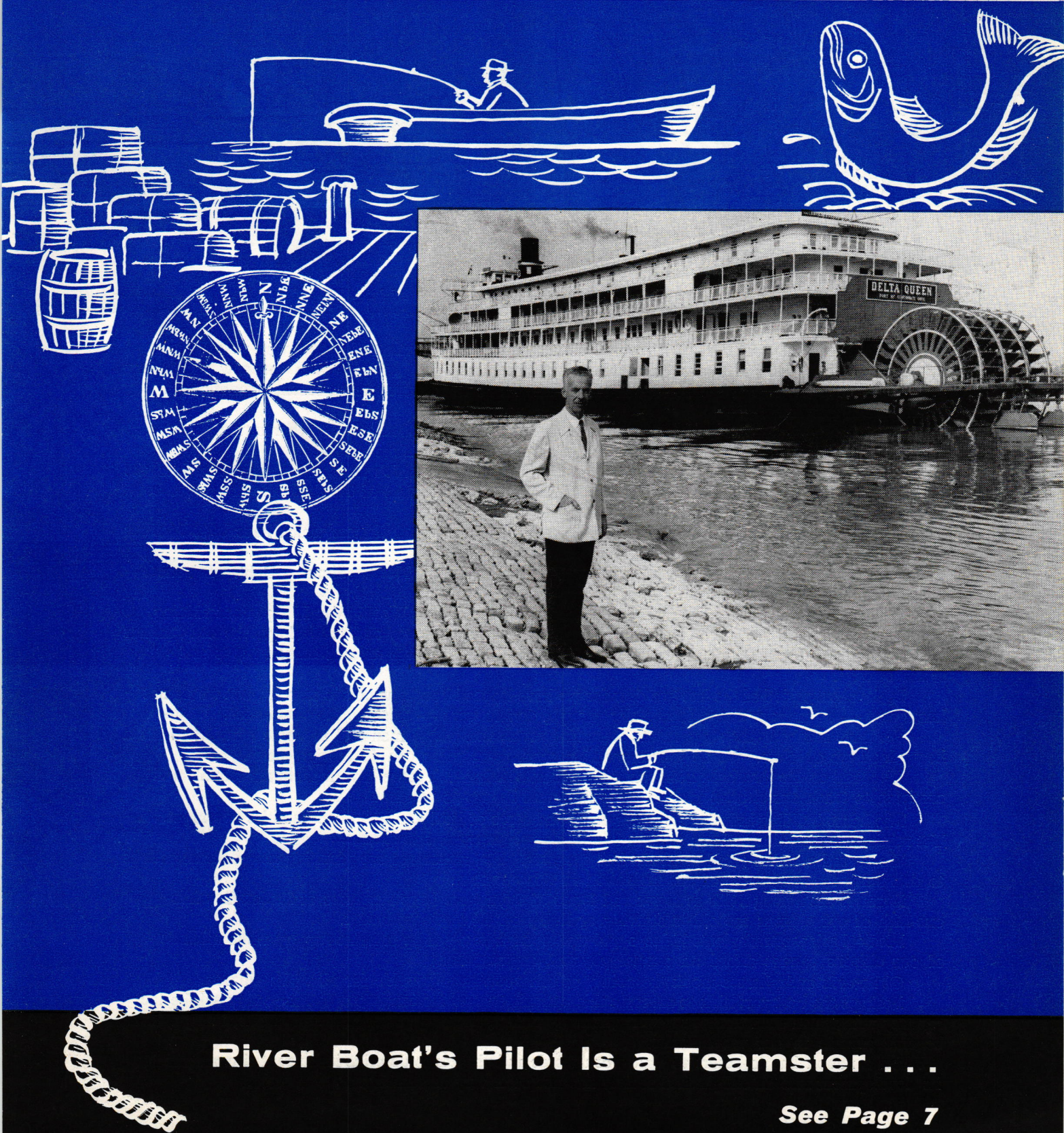


DECEMBER, 1964

THE INTERNATIONAL
Teamster
DEDICATED TO SERVICE

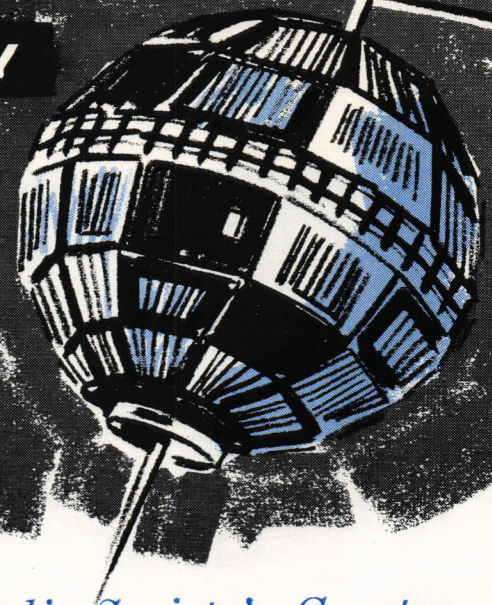


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LABOR'S PLACE IN HISTORY



Lingering Terms to Describe Misery Belie Society's Greatness

IMAGINE THE CONFUSION which would prevail among a generation of people who passed from this earth in the 1940's if they were suddenly revitalized and had to cope with the new vocabulary introduced since the end of World War II which enables us to converse about recent scientific and technological advances.

What are some of the new words and phrases? Sonic boom. Cybernation. Cyberculture. Telstar. A-Okey. Fastback. Hot Line. Transistor. Computer programming. Comsat.

Those are but an infinitesimal few of the many new words which have made their way into the American vocabulary in the last two decades. If one is to keep abreast of the times, he must ever be alert to new terms which come into being daily.

Yet, to cope with today's problems, one must still use terms and phrases which have been familiar since the beginning of time.

Poverty. Misery. Ignorance. Disease. Illiteracy. Want. Need. Slums. Debt. Injustice. Discrimination. Delinquency. Crime. Hunger. Welfare. Dole. Relief.

While the new words and phrases introduced since the end of World War II represent shining accomplishments and are a tribute to the genius of American science and technology, the old familiar words of the past are a shameful reminder of failure and defeat in the area of human needs and social science.

In the short period of the last two decades we have learned how to wipe out scarcity, but we do not know how — or in many cases, shamefully enough, do not want — to share the abundance.

We have reached that stage in the industrial revolution where man and machine coupled to lift a heavy load are obsolete. We no longer need the man, as machine can do the job alone.

We stand on the threshold of becoming a nation of leisure. Yet we have inadequate schools and curricula to teach our citizens how to put new found leisure to worthwhile use.

The home building industry can clear acres and acres of land and build communities overnight. Yet millions and millions of our citizens live in slums, ghettos, and shacks.

We passed a civil rights law in the last congress. Yet, minorities are planning new demonstrations to dramatize the magnitude of discrimination in this country.

Farmers are fleeing fields as fewer and fewer of them raise huge surpluses of foodstuffs while one-fifth of our citizens are either starving or living on an inadequate diet.

Medical science transplants kidneys and works the miracle of open heart surgery while millions of our citizens cannot afford an annual physical examination.

Old words and phrases mock the ability of this country to provide for all of its citizens.

Perhaps the best yardstick to measure this nation's transformation into a Great Society will be the rapidity with which such terms as poverty, illness, disease, illiteracy, discrimination, slums, hunger, *et al*, become archaic in our vocabularies.

When a nation has to resort to time-worn words and phrases to describe its current circumstances, its development into an enlightened society has not been very astounding.

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THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster DEDICATED TO SERVICE

Official magazine of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, 25 Louisiana Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.

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December, 1964

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The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,506,608 and an estimated readership of 3,800,000 (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.

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Hoh Reelected To Health Post

John Hoh, president of Teamster Local 3 in New York City, recently was reelected to another 3-year term on the Hospital Review and Planning Council of Southern New York, Inc.

The council is responsible for planning the area's hospital needs for years to come and for setting standards of quality and performance for the existing and future hospitals.

Teamster Guides League Champs

Stan Panus, a business agent for Teamster Local 600 in St. Louis, Mo., guided a local junior league baseball team to its second championship in 4 years.

Panus has coached the club for 6 years. He started with 15 youngsters ranging in age from 7 to 9 years. Last season there were 10 of the original boys still on the team.

Local 606 Elects First Officers

Teamster Local 606 in Los Angeles, Calif., recently selected its first slate of officers since the union was chartered.

David B. Foose was named secretary-treasurer and Donald L. Stewart was elected president.

Local 606 was chartered a year ago with members from construction driver local unions in 3 counties.

Ontario Champs



Champion ready-mix drivers of the Canadian Province of Ontario are (left to right) George English, tractor-trailer driver, and Lawrence Foubert, tandem mixer class, both members of Teamster Local 230 in Toronto. Their scores topped 45 drivers entered in an Ontario Ready-Mix Rodeo.

Fisherwomen Beats Men

Every year there is a Teamster-sponsored Salmon Derby near Seattle, Wash., and this fall there were 1,600 Teamsters and their guests fishing for \$5,000 in prizes.

Marie A. Lovell, a guest and member of Retail Food Clerks Local 1105, won the big cash prize of \$1,000 for catching the largest salmon—a 33-pound 5-ounce King.

Teamster Named To Commission

Albert S. Mangan, business representative for Teamster Local 452 in Denver, recently was appointed to the 3-man Colorado Industrial Commission.

Mangan, a business agent more than 3 years, was chosen by Gov. John Love to complete the 4-year unexpired term of a commission member who died.

Teamster on Fiscal Team

John Lyons, a business representative for Teamster Local 36 in San Diego, Calif., has been named by Mayor Frank Curran to the city's new 50-member Advisory Committee on Municipal Finance.

The committee was formed to draft a sound fiscal program for San Diego. It will determine the city's financial needs for the next 10 to 15 years.

Blood Bank Established

The membership of Teamster Local 682 in St. Louis, Mo., recently approved a proposal to establish a Red Cross Blood Bank for the local.

Gene Walla, Local 682 president, said that if 25 per cent of the local's membership participates in the program, the families of each member will be covered by the Red Cross for blood needs for a full year.

Veteran Officer Dies in Ohio

Charles H. Higgins, who served as president of Teamster Local 392 in Cleveland for 40 years, died recently after a lingering illness.

Higgins first joined the local union in 1914 when it was a struggling affiliate 3 years old.

Described by brother members as "300 per cent union," Higgins retired from 392's executive board in 1961 because of ill health.

Sec'y-Treasurer Dies in East

John Nelson, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 917 in New York City, died recently.

Nelson served the local union for 25 years.

— The Past and the Future —

THIS ISSUE of the International Teamster contains a report of continued success of Teamster local unions, joint councils and other affiliates in bringing union status to non-union workers throughout the country.

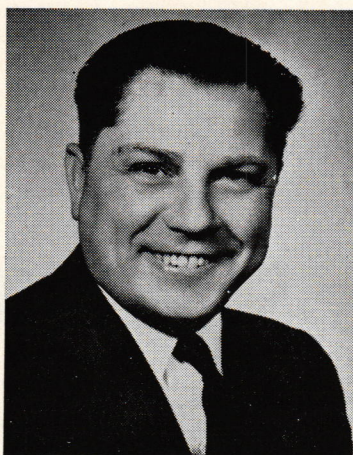
I can report to you also, as this year draws to a close, that the business of the International Union is up to date, that strike activity in the International Union is at an all-time low, and contract settlements have been reached with wage increases and fringe benefits which make this International Union and its affiliates the envy of the labor movement.

I am continually impressed with the manner in which our local unions and joint councils attack the problem of organizing the un-organized. Many of our local unions are large unions and self-sustaining, and in these cases it would seem that apathy might set in. Yet, our big local unions continue the job of bringing union conditions to the non-union workers in their areas.

Many of our smaller local unions—many times in areas where the potential is not so great for organizing new members—attack the problems with determination and continue to build in the face of great odds.

In both cases, organizing efforts are handicapped by the laws of the land, by long waiting periods while government agencies hand down decisions and make determinations before representation elections can be held. In spite of these handicaps, we progress, and that is a tribute to the organization and to the representatives in the field who never seem to lose sight of our primary goal.

That goal, of course, is a two-headed thing. On the one hand it is our goal to gain for our current members a fair share of the fruits of production, to gain for them the fringe benefits needed to make adequate provisions



for those items not necessarily classified as wages—health and welfare and pensions, for example.

On the other hand, the goal of this International Union is to gain for non-union workers collective bargaining status and the fruits of collective bargaining. We will begin to decay if ever we lose sight of the objective to bring new members into our organization daily.

If at times, the task seems nearly impossible in the face of so-called “right-to-work” laws, in the face of

employer resistance which combines the talents of union-busting lawyers and technicalities in the law, in the face of delays and long waiting periods, we should remember that the greatest bulwark against anti-labor laws are vigorous organizing programs.

As this year draws to a close, the office of General Secretary John F. English will be completing membership statistics for 1964. Preliminary indications are that membership figures for November, 1964—November is always our peak membership month—will be the highest ever, which again is a tribute to the dedication of our representatives in the field.

It is with such gratifying thoughts in mind that I take this opportunity to extend to the entire membership and its officers best wishes for the coming Holiday Season, and to extend the challenge to continue the good work during the New Year.

James R. Hoffa

STATE OF THE UNION

Organizing Report

Teamsters Success Continues Among the Unorganized

WITH VOTES in the general election counted and campaign smoke cleared away at last, statisticians were turning their research elsewhere, and one fruitful area for statistical probing was in Teamster organizing gains.

What the statistics all showed was that in spite of anti-union laws, and statutes which make it difficult for the unorganized worker to achieve union status, workers throughout the nation are still voting for Teamster membership in amazing numbers.

One amazing organizing victory took place in Linden, N. J., where nearly 1200 production workers at the New Jersey Esso Standard Oil Company, Humble Division, put a tiger in their collective bargaining tank by joining the Teamsters while on the picket line. Members of a company-cowed independent union, the workers struck, turned to the Teamsters for direction, and voted in an NLRB election to join the IBT ranks in Local 866.

In Greenville, South Carolina, the

Eastern Conference and Teamster Local 509, of Columbia, S. C., scored a major breakthrough into non-union land with the organization of the over-the-road drivers of Winn-Dixie's Greenville division. Winn-Dixie—up until the Teamster breakthrough, was the only large grocery chain in the country to remain completely non-union. Winn-Dixie operates in the anti-union south.

Details of these organizing victories appear elsewhere in this issue of the *International Teamster*.

Coupled all together, membership statistics showed that per capita payments from Teamster local unions to the International Union for October, 1964, marked an increase of approximately 100,000 over September 1963, and an increase of about 90,000 over October, 1963.

As this issue of the *International Teamster* went to press, final tabulations for November, 1964, were not completed, but all indications were that November, 1964, will be the big-

gest ever for the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which in November, 1963, hit a peak membership of 1,751,868.

Teamster General President James R. Hoffa, in his report to the general executive board in session at its regular quarterly meeting, told of organizing progress which included the following statistics:

In September, 1964, Teamster local unions participated in 180 National Labor Relations Board representation elections in which workers sought union status in the IBT. IBT local unions won 90 of those elections, or an even 50 per cent of all elections participated in in September, 1964.

During the first 9 months of 1964, Teamster local unions participated in 1605 NLRB representation elections and won 810 of such votes.

All four Teamster area wide conferences shared in the membership gains registered during the first 9 months of the year.

Canadian Teamsters Win Lengthy Organizing Fight

Teamster persistence again won out with an organizing victory recently, this time after three tries at Taggart Service, Ltd., in Canada by Teamster Locals 91 in Kingston, Ontario, 106 in Montreal, Quebec, and 938 in Toronto, Ontario.

The victory brought 233 new members into the International Brotherhood of Teamsters following a precedent-setting decision by the Canadian Labour Relations Board.

Early in 1964, the three local unions filed a petition with the Board seeking certification of the 233 employees on the basis that a majority of the workers had signed membership applications.

Under Canadian law, the Board can do 1 of 3 things in such a case: (1) certify the union without a hearing or an election; (2) order a hearing and certify the union as the bargaining agent as the result of the hearing; or (3) order an election.

This time the Board elected No. 2 and held a hearing last April, deciding afterward to order an election because an independent union had a contract with Taggart.

The election May 15, 1964, went against the Teamsters by a vote of 116 to 113. But the Teamsters filed objections and asked for another hearing to air charges of unfair labor practices against Taggart.

In the second hearing, the Board ruled that the company did indeed commit unfair labor practices, including having an undue influence over the independent union. The Board then concluded that it should certify the Teamster local unions as the bargaining agent without a further election.

Thomas E. Flynn, International Vice President and director of the Eastern Conference of Teamsters, congratulated the 3 Teamster locals on their win, describing it as a "real victory for the Teamsters in Canada."

Locals 91, 106, and 938 already are negotiating a collective bargaining agreement with the employer.

• Food Pacts

Three food processors in the Yakima, Wash., area have signed agree-

ments giving members of Teamster Local 760 pay increases and major improvements in fringe benefits.

Wage gains retroactive to last May 1 amounted to as much as 31 cents hourly by the beginning of the third year of the contracts.

The agreements with Washington Cannery Co-operative, Welch Grape Juice Co., Inc., and Libby, McNeil and Libby also provide for medical and hospital insurance, sick leave up to 26 weeks with full pay plus 16 weeks of half pay, a guaranteed 8-

hour day, and improved vacation schedules.

Beginning next May, covered Teamsters will be brought under a dental plan and also will be eligible for a pension plan.

• Recognition Won

A Denver firm that was picketed for 3 weeks by members of Teamster Local 452 has agreed to bargain with the union and to reinstate 7 employees allegedly fired for union activity.

The settlement agreement with Fresh Vegetable Package Co., also provided the reinstated workers with back pay for time lost. An unfair labor practices complaint was withdrawn after the agreement.

Local 657 Signs Union Label Agreement



From left to right, Wade Wallace, Will Wallace (seated), general manager of the Wallace Fruit and Vegetable Company, San Antonio, Texas, and R. C. Shafer, president of Teamster Local 657. The occasion was the signing of an agreement which calls for the Teamster label on fruit and vegetables shipped by the company.

Teamster Local No. 657 in San Antonio, Texas, has signed what is believed to be the first union label agreement with the fruit and vegetable industry.

The agreement is between Wallace Fruit and Vegetable Company and Local 657 and was negotiated by Union President Ray C. Shafer.

Reporting on the agreement, Shafer declared that the Wallace Fruit and Vegetable Company will be shipping 10 million packages of carrots and 400 thousand boxes of oranges and grapefruit this season.

"Each package and each box will be packed by members of Local Union 657 and will contain the union label on the package or box," Shafer reported.

Commenting on the new agreement, Teamster General President James R. Hoffa congratulated Local 657 on the breakthrough in the industry with the union label and urged Teamsters to look for the Teamster label when making purchases of carrots, oranges and grapefruit.

Ed Corneaby, DRIVE Assistant, Dies Suddenly in Washington, D. C.

Edward Corneaby, veteran Capitol Hill figure and for the last three years associated with DRIVE, the legislative arm of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, died last month following injuries sustained in an auto accident.

Corneaby, who came to Washington, D. C., in 1937, as administrative assistant to the late Senator Ernest Lundeen, of Minnesota, was born February 7, 1903, in Minneapolis.

Known throughout the Teamster movement for his work in organizing DRIVE units in local unions and joint councils, Corneaby followed his wife Helen in death. She died September 11, 1964, following a long illness with cancer.

Corneaby spent most of his adult life in the political arena. He was himself a candidate for the U.S. House of Representatives in the 1940's, but lost in a contest so close it required a recount of votes to determine the winner.

In addition to his service with Sen. Lundeen, Corneaby served as a Washington, D. C., representative of Northwest Airlines, served on the staff of the Senate Committee on Elections and Privileges, and his numerous other government assignments took him to such places as Alaska and Hawaii.

Coming from Minnesota, Corneaby was a personal friend of Vice Presi-

dent-elect Hubert Humphrey. Active in New Deal circles, Corneaby was on a first name basis with many congressmen and senators and officials of other government agencies.

Since April of 1961, Corneaby had served as an assistant to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters legislative director, Sidney Zagri. He was working in that capacity at the time of his death.

• Canadian Hauler

D. S. Scott Transport Ltd., country-wide freight hauler with more than 120 drivers—half of them in Vancouver, B.C.—has agreed to Teamster representation for its employees.

Representation was won after several months of organizing efforts climaxed with a work stoppage by the Scott drivers.

Colonel Teamster



Louis Shwarrootz, a member of Teamster Local 27 in New York City, also doubles as lieutenant colonel in the Civil Air Patrol Auxiliary of the U. S. Air Force. Shwarrootz, a paper products driver, is a deputy for safety in the New York CAP. Shwarrootz has participated in some 50 search and rescue missions for lost aircraft.

Teamster Medical Center Enters 3rd Year of Service

During the past 2 years, more than 6,600 Teamsters and their families have been counseled and aided in connection with hundreds of medical problems at the Teamster Center in New York's Montefiore Hospital.

As the Center began its third year, case files showed that more than 2,000 patients with medical problems that had baffled their private physicians were diagnosed.

Some with serious ailments covered by the program have had complex surgery performed at Montefiore, including brain and open-heart surgery, at no additional cost beyond the benefits of their regular insurance.

Hundreds of patients not requiring surgery have been guided to top specialists who have successfully treated their illnesses.

A project of Teamster Joint Council 16 and Management Hospitalization Trust Fund, the Center was established jointly with Montefiore Hospital and the School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine at Columbia University.

The Center's program has grown in reputation with physicians, some of whom at first were worried that some kind of encroachment was being made in their field.

Carolina Local Breakthrough at Winn-Dixie Grocery Chain

Teamsters Union organizers won a breakthrough at Winn-Dixie, the only large grocery chain in the country that has remained completely non-union, when over-the-road drivers at the company's Greenville division chose Teamster representation by a 45-to-44 vote in a National Labor Relations Board election early in November.

The campaign was conducted by Teamster Local 509 of Columbia, S.C., with the assistance of representatives from the Eastern Conference of Teamsters.

Thomas E. Flynn, International Vice President and director of the Eastern Conference, was especially proud of the organizing win in view of the fact that Winn-Dixie operates entirely in the Southland and is widely known for its union-busting activities.

The company operates 631 stores and 8 warehouses. Winn-Dixie's sales totaled nearly \$872 million in fiscal 1964.

Local 89 Receives Praise for Training Prisoners to be Released

Teamster Local 89 in Louisville, Ky., has won praise for a program of job training for prisoners soon to be released from the La Grange State Reformatory.

Sponsored by the State Department of Corrections and conducted with the help of the Teamster local and 6 trucking companies, 20 men soon to be released from imprisonment were given extensive training on how to handle tractor-trailer rigs.

Of 200 inmates to be released toward the end of the year, 147 applied to take the training in over-the-road driving. The best qualified were selected for the initial class. Each man who graduates will be given a certificate of achievement by the union.

Marion Winstead, Local 89 secretary-treasurer, said the union also would try to find jobs for the men.

Using equipment donated by com-

panies, a crew of 9 Teamster instructors scheduled 5 hours each of 6 Saturdays for the training program.

James Howard, associate warden of

the reformatory, complimented the Teamster participation, adding that the new skills of the outgoing prisoners will give them an added incentive to try for a new way of life.

Local 89 conducts an annual program of driver training for its own members and has graduated more than 250 qualified drivers in the past 3 years.

Last of the River Boats Piloted by a Teamster

DELTA QUEEN, the one and only river boat that makes excursion trips up and down the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers, is piloted by a Teamsters Union member.

Capt. Charles A. Fehlig, a pilot for the Mississippi Valley Barge Line and a charter member of Teamster Local 54, Marine Officers Association, is in charge of the last remaining steam packet on the river.

The *Delta Queen*, a magnificent stern-wheeler, starts on the Ohio river at Cincinnati, goes south to New Orleans in the spring and north to St. Paul in the fall.

Going one way, the entire trip takes

some 521 miles on the Ohio and 850 on the Mississippi—about 12 days going upstream and 8 days returning—with plenty of stops on the way.

Capt. Fehlig makes the excursion trips once each year while on relief from his regular duties as a barge pilot.

Built in Scotland in 1926, the *Delta Queen* plied the West Coast for years and served as a wartime ferry at San Francisco before "retiring" to the Mississippi in 1948.

Capt. Fehlig, one of the few river pilots licensed to operate such a craft, has been piloting the boat for the past 6 years on its annual trip.

LBJ Gives Teamster Full Pardon

President Lyndon B. Johnson has given a full pardon to a Minneapolis Teamster for a violation of the Taft-Hartley Act which occurred more than 8 years ago.

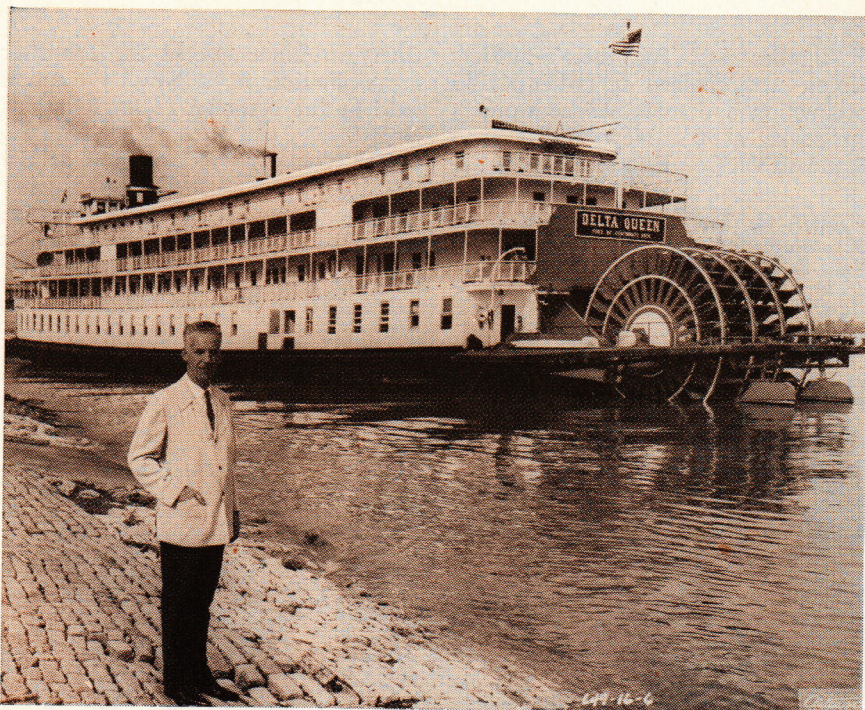
Jack J. Jorgensen, president of Joint Council 32 in Minneapolis, now has the violation erased from court records as a result of the pardon.

Jorgensen is recognized as one of the stalwart community leaders in Minneapolis, and is a long-time Teamster and fighter for the rights of working men and women.

• Baltimore Ice Cream

Teamster Local 937 in Baltimore, Md., has negotiated a new agreement with the Borden Co., giving the union contracts with all major ice cream dairies in the area.

Joseph Townsley, Local 937 secretary-treasurer, said the contract provides wage increases ranging from 45 to 71 cents along with health and wealth benefits.



Capt. Charles A. Fehlig, a charter member of Teamster Local 54, Marine Officers Association, is shown with his ship, the *Delta Queen*, after completing his annual 2,800-mile trip on the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers as pilot of the steam-powered stern-wheeler.



ON STRIKE for a new agreement, these new Teamster members voted in a National Labor Relations Board election to cast their lot with the IBT after finding leadership for their

strike to secure a new agreement with the company in Local Union 866. Shown walking the picket line with the workers is Andy Contaldi, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 866.

Jersey Refinery Workers 'Go Teamster'

Another first for the Teamsters Union was chalked up when 1,145 production and maintenance workers on strike at the New Jersey Esso Standard Oil Co., Humble Division re-

finery in Linden voted for Teamster representation in a Nov. 4 election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

The vote was 691 to 400 as the

refinery workers dumped a company-cowed independent union in favor of Teamster Local 866 headed by A. C. Contaldi, secretary-treasurer, and headquartered in nearby Passaic, N.J.

VOTING for Teamster representation, as the results turned out, were members of an independent union at the Linden, N.J., Esso Standard Oil Company, Humble Division refinery, in an NLRB representation election. These workers are shown entering the voting booth to cast their ballots in the government supervised election.



TELEPHONES were busy at Teamster strike headquarters on election day as Teamster supporters urged their fellow workers to cast off their independent union status and hitch their collective bargaining star to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Workers shown here were looking up phone numbers and checking lists.





Two of three men fired by Humble Oil, an action which helped precipitate the strike, are shown at Teamster strike headquarters with their picket signs. Left to right, they are Charles E. Kosar and John Zenchak. They urged their fellow workers to vote Teamster.

It was the first time Esso workers anywhere elected Teamster representation.

The new Teamsters had gone on strike at the Humble refinery Oct. 14 to protest company policies that have resulted in layoffs from production

changes in recent years. Grievances, too, had been ignored and the contract was not being honored.

Local 866 provided a strike headquarters when the independent union failed to mobilize the walkout into a potent force.



WAITING for the results of the representation election and reading copies of New Jersey Teamster News were George Vaccaro, James Reigle, and John W. Dombrauskas. The long vigil paid off when results of the election showed that the 1145 Esso workers had voted to join the Teamsters.

Contaldi said he would begin contract negotiations with the company immediately. Meanwhile, picket lines remained active as the Teamsters gained new determination true to the tradition of their new union representation.



CONGRATULATIONS on their victory are offered by Contaldi following the results of the NLRB election. By a more than 7 to 4 vote, the workers became Teamsters. Voting booths are shown in the background. Smiles indicate the enthusiasm generated by the affiliation with the Teamsters.



'NO TIGER' says the bumper sticker on the auto of one of the striking Esso employees. Workers stayed on the picket line following their affiliation with the Teamsters as IBT negotiators scheduled bargaining talks with management to secure a new collective bargaining agreement.

California Teamsters Form Council Aimed at Construction Industry Pact

Plans to obtain a state-wide contract for some 10,000 construction Teamsters have moved forward with formation of the California Council of Heavy-Highway, Building and Construction Teamsters.

Meeting in San Francisco where they elected officers and adopted by-laws, representatives from construction drivers' locals named Carl Bates, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 606 in Los Angeles, as chairman of the new council.

George Shearin, secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 137 in Marysville was elected secretary of the group.

Bates said the next step will be to

contact management representatives and initiate action toward negotiating a working agreement for construction industry Teamsters in California.

Membership of the council consists of 6 representatives each from both Northern and Southern California, with 1 of the 6 from Southern California representing San Diego county which at present has its own area-wide contract.

Commenting on the goal of a state-wide Teamsters construction agreement, Bates said:

"Such a pact would be for the welfare of members in the construction industry. With such a pact, we could do a better job for them."

• Liquor Agreement

A 10-week strike-lockout involving about 2,000 Teamsters employed by 8 major liquor distributors in the San Francisco bay area was ended with a 3-year agreement containing pay hikes and a substantial improvement in fringe benefits.

All told, the package was worth 30 cents. The Teamsters also gained an additional paid holiday and an equalization in working conditions.

Lockout

Flexible picket lines virtually cut off the supply of liquor to retail outlets and taverns after the Teamsters struck a lone distributor and other companies reacted by locking out their employees.

Agreement was reached finally with the aid of a federal mediator. Heading the union negotiators were International Vice President Joseph J. Diviny and General Organizer Jack Goldberger.

Schoessling Tribute



The Fifth Annual Steward's Conference and Banquet of Teamster Local 738 in Chicago recently paid tribute to Ray Schoessling, president of Teamster Joint Council 25, for his outstanding work over the years as "chief steward," for more than 140,000 members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in 40 local unions. Schoessling is shown receiving a plaque from Michael J. Fomusa, Local 738 secretary-treasurer.

Installment Back Pay Plan

A new twist in back pay awards has been added in New York where a company pleading poverty has been allowed to make the back pay in installments.

The case involved two members of Local 810 who were awarded \$4000 in back pay when the National Labor Relations Board found the company guilty of firing them for union activity in May, 1961.

It took three years of typical Teamster determination to win reinstatement of John Colon and William Nolan with back pay for time lost. The case went through the National Labor Relations Board and finally ended up in the U.S. Court of Appeals.

Mak-All Manufacturing, Inc., Long Island manufacturer of machine parts failed to comply with an NLRB decision handed down Aug. 13, 1962. Finally, on July 9, 1964, the Court of Appeals upheld the union and ordered the company to pay \$2037.09 to Colon and \$1864.24 to Nolan.

Pleading poverty, the company was allowed to pay the men \$250 within 10 days of the award and \$100 a month to each until the full amounts are paid.

Bank Survey Says IBT Gains Don't Disturb Truck Finance

A "Banker's Analysis of the Financial Position of the Motor Carrier Industry," just published by the American Trucking Assns., Inc., has determined that the Teamster National Freight Agreement is not causing any undue costs to be passed along to shippers.

The significant conclusion was reached in the report prepared for the ATA by Harvey R. Mitchell, Jr., assistant cashier of the Republic National Bank of Dallas, Tex.

Distributed at the ATA's 31st annual convention in late October, the survey of the trucking industry's financial condition was the 12th annual report made to the members.

It concluded that the industry is enjoying its strongest financial position in history. While Mitchell's analysis was technically for the year 1963, it carried over into 1964 in many respects.

Adjust Their Costs

On the subject of wage costs and fringe benefits which Mitchell said takes around 60 cents of every revenue dollar, he commented:

"... The industry has a very strong national union (Teamsters) which traditionally has been able to bargain very effectively."

Remarking specifically on the National Freight Agreement negotiated early this year by General President James R. Hoffa with 16,000 common carriers and covering 450,000 Teamsters, the analysis pointed out:

"It provided another in a series of wage increases that have come to be expected, but some within the industry were glad to have a 3-year contract which should lead to some peace with labor over the life of the contract."

"Because of competition, very little if any of the increase in cost will be passed along to the shipper. Most managements have decided that they must live with their labor situation and apparently they will attempt to adjust their costs and operations to meet this increase."

The report continued:

"In years past, the industry has been successful in passing along to the shipper all or at least a portion of its increased labor costs, but because other modes of transportation are

actively seeking to gain some of the revenues of the industry, it has become very difficult to pass these costs along."

Mitchell observed that by most standards 1963 was a good year for

the common carriers of general commodities, "and we could assume that similar situation prevailed in the rest of the for-hire trucking industry."

He said the industry has become financially stronger each year since the end of World War II and that 1963 was no exception from the banker's standpoint.

The analysis covered Interstate Commerce Commission filings of 1,172 Class I and Class II common

Ground Breakers



International Vice President Harold J. Gibbons is shown breaking ground for Teamster Joint Council 13's \$20 million Council Plaza for retired citizens. Helping out are St. Louis Mayor Raymond R. Tucker (left) and Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri (right). Gibbons, president of Joint Council 13, said the 10-acre senior citizen's complex was the Teamster answer to "the moral burden on society to meet the needs of the elderly."

carriers of general commodities engaged in intercity traffic.

It showed that the capital of the companies increased approximately \$65 million from 1962 to 1963. Gross revenue went up to more than \$4.3 billion in the period, an increase of 6.2 per cent over the previous year. Net profits in 1963 went up about \$5.5 million for a 6 per cent gain over 1962.

Discussing operating costs, the banking analysis remarked:

"With the new innovations in handling of freight, including new types of rolling stock, conveyor systems and the use of data-processing equipment to utilize better the available equipment, the carriers have

been able to offset some of the increasing costs.

"Although competition is keen, the managements are fully aware of this competition and they seem to be adjusting as they have in the past to meet the changing requirements of transportation in today's economy."

In conclusion, Mitchell's analysis stated:

"There is no doubt that the motor carrier industry is financially strong and that operationally the future holds many changes. All indications are that there will continue to be fierce competition, fast changing developments in freight handling and all of the other problems that go along with a dynamic industry . . ."

Local Unions Winning Unfair Labor Practice Cases

Teamster affiliates have increasingly scored victories in hearings conducted by the National Labor Relations Board on unfair labor practice charges brought against employers by the unions.

Favorable orders were rendered in a half dozen cases as September drew to a close, testifying not only to valid charges in the first place but to good preparation of cases for the hearings.

Teamster Local 575 won a decision

against U.S. Printing Ink Corp., in Little Ferry, N.J., as the Board agreed with the examiner that the employer had violated the Act by refusing to bargain and by promising benefits to the employees if they abandoned the union.

Local 341 won a case against Hornick Building Block Co., of Cheswick, Pa. The Board upheld the examiner's finding that the employer caused an unfair practice strike.

It was ruled also that Hornick had threatened employees with reprisals for Teamster activity, threatened to close the plant rather than deal with the union, and refused to deal with a Teamster representative. The company also had fired 5 striking drivers and tried to defeat the strike by offering reinstatement to only 3 of the strikers.

Local 290 won a decision in a case involving Jefferson Stores, Inc., of Kendall, Fla., in which the Board agreed that the employer had unlawfully and coercively interrogated employees about their Teamster activity and by discharging an employee for such activity.

The Board agreed with the trial examiner that Channel Master Corp., of Ellenville, N.Y., had interfered with its employees' right to join Teamster Local 445 by discharging workers, granting wage increases to discourage union membership, and by maintaining a profit-sharing plan which excluded union members.

Local 247 won a case against Service Steel Division of Van Pelt Corp., in Detroit, Mich., when the Board agreed with the trial examiner that the company unlawfully interrogated employees and threatened them with reprisals in connection with their Teamster activity.

Donlon Farms, Inc., and Roger Donlan Co., of Oxnard, Calif., was found by the Board to have violated the Act by disavowing its contract with Teamster Local 186 without meeting the notice requirements of the law. The company flatly withdrew recognition from the local union without valid reason, and engaged in an anticipatory refusal to bargain in good faith.

In each case, the NLRB ordered the appropriate penalties for the companies, ranging from back pay and reinstatement of abused workers to "cease and desist" orders.

Railroad Teamsters



Teamster Local 142, Chicago, makes claim to jurisdiction unique in the Teamsters. On the locomotive (left to right) are Switchmen William Hampton and Moses Bacon, and Locomotive Engineer James Battle, all members of Teamster Local 142, employed by the M. S. Kaplan Scrap Company of Gary, Indiana. On the ground (left to right) are John Kopach, business agent of Local 142, and Don Haber, company superintendent.

Libel Indictment Sticks

A Pennsylvania county court has refused to quash an indictment charging a man with the crime of libel for publicly advertising that he considers Teamsters to be "highway bandits."

The man made his views known by carrying a sign on his back in the vicinity of some Teamster union pickets, members of Local 491. They were picketing in Uniontown, Pa., in pursuance of a labor dispute.

Local 491 Secretary-Treasurer John J. Burns brought the suit against the man.

The man sought to have the indictment quashed, claiming the alleged libelous matter referred only to "Teamsters," and not to any particular persons. Judge Munson of the Fayette County Court of Quarter Sessions said:

"The fallacy of the defendant's contention is that individual members of the Teamsters Union are named in the indictment as being libeled. It is true that these names do not appear in the publication carried by the defendant, but the implication is clear that they were meant, to the same effect as if they had been specifically mentioned.

"To denominate a person or a group of persons as 'highway bandits' certainly imputes to them the commission of infamous crimes and felonies, and these words are libelous per se . . ."

The indictment lists five Teamsters as being libeled, including Burns, the other four having been carrying signs identifying them as Teamsters in the vicinity of the man sued for libel.

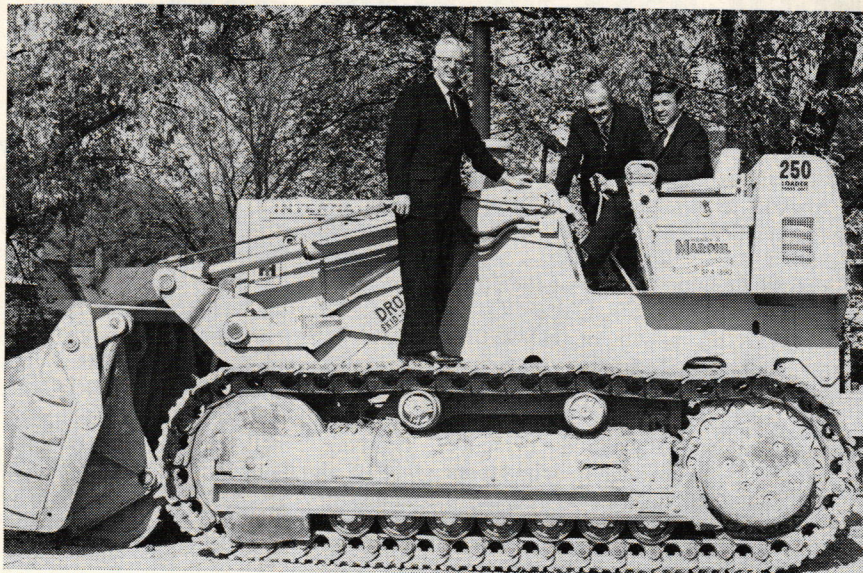
Truck Tonnage Shows Gain

Intercity freight hauled by truck during the second quarter of 1964 showed an increase of 6.9 per cent over tonnage hauled in the same quarter of 1963.

The American Trucking Assns., Inc., reported the gain on the basis of reports from 2,537 Class I and Class II intercity common and contract carriers of property.

Altogether more than 118 million tons of intercity freight were shipped by truck in the second quarter of this year. All regions experienced gains except the Mid-western where there was a 1.7 per cent decrease.

New Teamster Center



Trying out some of the earth-moving equipment to be used for construction of a new health center and office building for Teamster Local 200 in Milwaukee are (left to right): Frank H. Ranney, secretary-treasurer of both Local 200 and Teamster Joint Council 39; John Doyné, county official, and Milwaukee Mayor Henry W. Maier. The million-dollar structure is a direct result of the National Freight Agreement negotiated by General President James R. Hoffa early in 1964 and which provided for dental and eye care. The structure, to be completed next June, will have 18 dental and 2 optometry offices—in addition to local union headquarters—to serve 20,000 union members and their families. Pharmacy space also will be included.

Teamsters and Scouts



Teamsters recently helped Boy Scouts of the Alhtaha Council salute the New Jersey Tercentenary and the New York World's Fair. Locals 945 in Clifton and 999 in Paterson provided transportation to the fair for a group of scouts. Shown are Michael Ardis, president of Local 945, and Lawrence DeAngelis, secretary-treasurer of 999, with some of the youths and a light bus made available to them.

ACLU Asks Reversal, Says 'Hoffa Denied Fair Trial'

The American Civil Liberties Union has urged the U.S. Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals to reverse the jury tampering conviction of Teamster General President James R. Hoffa.

The ACLU, in a friend-of-the-court brief filed with the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals on behalf of Hoffa, declares that the Teamster chief was denied a fair trial.

The ACLU brief charges that the government illegally used evidence supplied by an informer who spied on Hoffa and his attorneys, and urges the reversal of the conviction on the grounds that Hoffa was denied a fair trial because the due process clause of the 5th Amendment and the right to counsel provision of the 6th Amendment of the U. S. Constitution were violated.

The Civil Liberties group contends that Edward Grady Partin, a Louisiana Teamster union official, himself

in trouble with the law, was asked by the government to report if he saw "any evidence of jury tampering or other illegal activities." The ACLU brief to the court added that payments totaling \$1200 were made to Partin's wife. "Partin, while at Nashville, met various lawyers representing Hoffa and was present at times when they discussed the case." The ACLU brief continues, saying, "Although he claimed he had not paid attention . . . six of the lawyers testified to discussions they had had with (Partin)."

The brief said Partin had been told to report to Walter Sheridan, a Department of Justice investigator, and said it was Sheridan who authorized payments to Partin's wife, to be charged to the 'confidential fund.' It added that Sheridan admitted that he had passed information made available to him by Partin to the prosecution.

Gov't Wrongdoing

"... It seems clear that Partin . . . evidently believed he could obtain some benefit by working with them (the authorities), and that when he let them know he was going to be with Hoffa at the Nashville trial, the Department of Justice took the opportunity to have him keep them informed of what he learned," the American Civil Liberties Union contends in urging the reversal.

"... While it may be true, as the prosecution at Chattanooga claimed, that the government had not sent Partin there in the first place, before he went he had agreed to become an informer. That circumstance differentiates this case from that of a person who is already in another's confidence advising the authorities that he has obtained evidence incriminating the other and then being asked to stay on."

Quoting from four U.S. Supreme Court cases to support its stand, the ACLU brief concluded that "interference with an accused's right to counsel by spying on their conferences vitiates a conviction." It is true that information made available by the informer should not be permitted at any subsequent trial.

"Any other result would permit the government to benefit by its own wrongdoing," the ACLU brief de-

Teamster Legislator

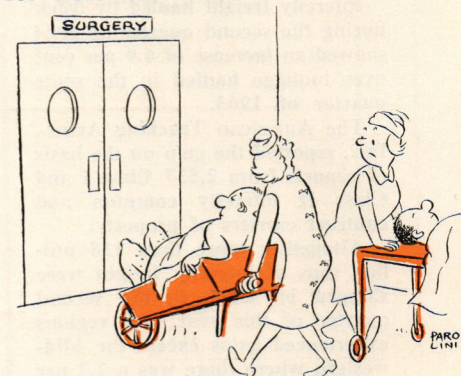


Believed to be the first truck driver ever elected to the Kansas House of Representatives is Thomas M. Kidwell, member of Local 795 and driver for Consolidated Freightways. Elected Nov. 3rd from 69th district of Kansas, Kidwell expressed his "heartfelt thanks to Local 795; its president, Sam Smith; the local union executive board; and its entire membership for its support during the campaign."

clares. "It was not the case of a person being allowed to testify to incriminating statements made to a stranger. On the contrary, we have the government using someone known to be closely associated with a defendant to spy on him and his lawyers," the ACLU argues.

Hoffa's lawyers, in a 207 page brief filed with the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals declares that 16 broad categories of prejudicial errors were made by the trial judge and also on federal grand jury proceedings before the trial.

Oral arguments in the appeal before the 6th circuit tribunal are scheduled for December 14th.



He's got no Teamster health and welfare coverage.

Grocery Retirees



Five members of Teamster Local 120 in St. Paul were the first to retire recently under the Central States Pension Plan negotiated for the wholesale grocery industry in St. Paul. Shown at ceremonies were (left to right): John Hoska, Oliver Bloom, Local 120 Secretary-Treasurer Francis Casey, Harry Hughley, Russell Steiner, and Thomas Williams.

Rank-and-File Attend Seminar At London School of Economics

LABOR UNIONS in the United States are better organized, the wages received by union members and the welfare and pension programs are, by far, superior to anything that exists in England—that was the unanimous conclusion of 20 Teamsters Union rank-and-file members after taking part in an overseas seminar recently.

The members, all from Teamster Local 815 in New York City, attended a special 5-week study course at the London School of Economics under the direction of Dr. Stanislaw Wasowski, professor of economics at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C.

The unique study project, first of its kind ever attempted at the London school, was sponsored by the Cromwell Research Foundation, a chemical industry educational organization, which underwrote the entire cost of the program. Neither Local 815 nor the students had to pay any expenses.

Sight-Seeing

Sam Sanderman, Local 815 secretary-treasurer, said the seminar served as a pilot program to promote better understanding between labor and industry as well as international problems affecting both.

Since the first seminar was a complete success, similar future study projects probably will be scheduled in the future.

The trip for the 20 Teamsters, while it included time for sight-seeing to France, Italy, Spain, Switzerland, and other countries on weekends, was more than a pleasure jaunt.

Classes began daily at 9 a.m., and continued until 5 p.m. with a lunch break 4 days each week. The fifth day was spent visiting factories and talking first-hand with British workers on the job and in their homes.

Lectures and research projects were supplemented by talks with leading British trade union officials.

A highlight of the seminar was a visit by the students to one of the sessions of the British Trade Union Congress. It was an especially significant trip in that this was an important election year in England and the British Labor Party reportedly had a good chance of winning office.

Dr. Wasowski, an internationally

renowned expert on the common market, guided the study tour for the students. He concentrated on comparison of wages, production distribution techniques, employment practices, personnel policies, union activities, living standards of employees, and union leadership.

One of the most interesting classroom sessions occurred when Jack Williams, national secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union—Britain's largest—was delivering a lecture on automation.

He had just told the Teamster students that manpower in the British chemical industry would decline substantially by 1970 because of automation.

"But aren't you going to fight it?" asked Esteban Gonzalez, a New York plastics worker.

Williams replied: "You have to fight automation on the social plane. You have to expand the economy and find alternative employment. I might

add that you're not fighting it in the States. Despite everything, you've got no concrete plan over there to handle unemployment."

One question that British speakers could not answer, however, was why someone more representative of the workers than Sir Alec Douglas-Home, who comes from the landed aristocracy, was not Prime Minister.

The seminar was truly a rank-and-file undertaking. Employees and officers of the Union were specifically prohibited from participating in the all-expense paid trip.

Selections of successful students were made solely by Prof. Wasowski, who made his determination upon the basis of written applications submitted by more than 100 members of Local 815.

Besides other requirements, prospective students were asked to explain why they wanted to join the group. After the tour, they were required to file a comprehensive final report on their experiences.

The students returned home with greater enthusiasm than ever for the virtues of Teamsters Union membership and the benefits they have won under the American system of collective bargaining.



Taking part in the seminar at the London School of Economics were these members of Teamster Local 815 in New York City (left to right): Top Row—Joseph Maguire, Joseph Dunham, Andrew Mayo, Sheldon Goldman, Abdul Aziz, John P. Levi, Thomas McInerney; Center Row—Esteban Gonzalez, Jeffrey Miles Ber- man, Mark Peckman, Virginia Edey, Doris Van Clief, Annamarie Schaffer, Marguerite McElean, Essie Moffet, Richard Sanderman; Front Row—Carmine Romano, Stephen Patino, Local 815 Secretary-Treasurer Sam Sanderman, Prof. Stanislaw Wasowski, Local 815 President Henry Freedman, Brendan Lally, and Frank Biamonte. Sam Sanderman and Freedman did not make the trip since it was strictly a rank-and-file seminar.

Teamsters Haul Bullet-Laden Dirt From Marine Weapons Range

Some members of Teamster Local 36 in San Diego, Calif., are handling the most unusual loads they've ever seen—spent bullets.

The Teamsters are carrying metal-

laden dirt from the bunkers of an abandoned Marine Corps weapons range to a refining plant 4 miles away.

Joe Wheeler, Local 36 business representative, described the bullet

bonanza as "the biggest metal strike in San Diego county since gold was found there a century ago."

The mining site at former Camp Matthews must be vacated shortly to make way for a freeway and expansion of the University of California's San Diego campus.

Tons of lead slugs, steel-jacketed armor-piercing bullets and brass cartridges are scooped up by bulldozers and loaded into dump trucks.

An intricate refining process operates at the plant where the "ore" is dumped as the earth is removed and discarded, leaving the various metals which are separated from each other.

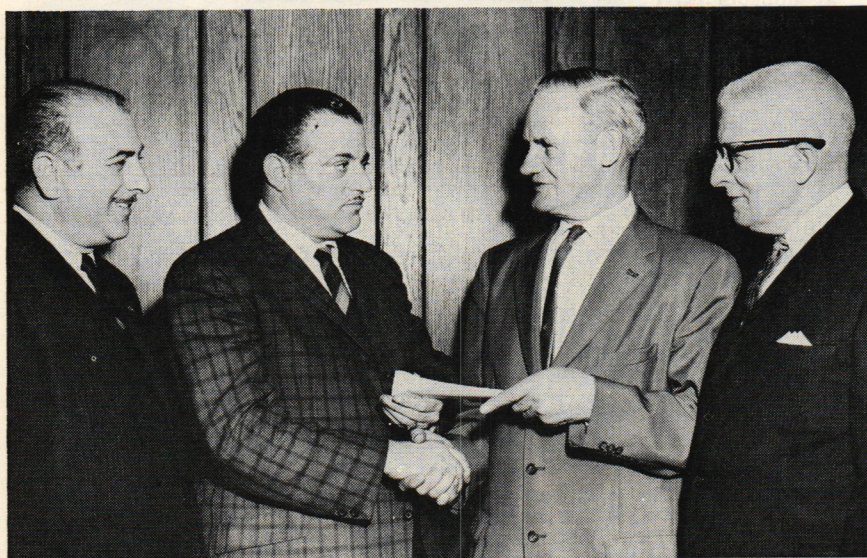
An estimated 600 tons of lead, iron, steel, brass, and copper are imbedded in the earth banks behind the firing range targets where one million Marines have sharpened their shooting eye since 1918 when Camp Matthews was opened.

Backhus Testimonial



A testimonial dinner for International Vice President John B. Backhus recently resulted in proceeds of \$19,000 going to Philadelphia area charities designated by Backhus. The dinner was sponsored by Teamster Joint Council 53. Among the International officers present were General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English and Vice Presidents John T. O'Brien, John J. O'Rourke, Thomas E. Flynn, and Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

First to Retire



First to retire under pension plans now negotiated for about 75 per cent of former members of Local 772 (now merged with Local 738), is Walter Thompson. Show in check presentation ceremonies are (left to right): Manny Pearl, business representative; Michael J. Fomusa, secretary-treasurer; Thompson, retiring as an employee of Beatrice Food Co.; and Clarence Olson, business representative—all of Local 738.

Local Picnic

More than 4,000 members and their families attended the recent annual picnic of Teamster Local No. 30, Jeannette, Pennsylvania. The usual picnic trimmings were embellished with door prizes.

Sewell Dies

Charles Ray Sewell, a charter member of Teamster Local 36 in San Diego, Calif., died recently.

Sewell, well-known in the San Diego construction industry, was a member of Teamster Local 542 before helping to charter Local 36.

No Carrying Charges

Once upon a time there was a worker who had never joined his union.

All his life he took the benefits won him by the unions, but refused to join. Then, on his deathbed, he told his wife:

"Please do something for me. I want union members to be my pallbearers."

"But you never belonged to the union," his wife reminded him. "Why do you want union members to be your pallbearers?"

"Dear," he replied, "they've carried me this far. They might as well carry me the rest of the way."

John O'Rourke Honored at Testimonial

International Vice President John J. O'Rourke, president of Teamster Joint Council 16 in New York City, was honored by friends and co-workers at a testimonial dinner recognizing his 50th year as a member of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

General President James R. Hoffa, General Secretary-Treasurer John F. English, and other officers of the General Executive Board shared the dais with guests. The General President, only speaker of the evening, traced O'Rourke's career from the time when he became a Teamster at the age of 14 to the present.

Hoffa mocked the efforts of the press to create a picture of sharp cleavage between himself and O'Rourke, saying: "Johnny O'Rourke and I have been friends and have worked together for many years. We have our differences and we keep them within the family but we have always worked as a team within this Union and we will continue to do so no matter what the newspapers try to cook up."

Joint Council Establishes Scholarship

Teamster Joint Council 32 in Minneapolis, Minn., has established a college scholarship worth \$1,000 and open annually to sons and daughters of all members of its affiliates.

Jack J. Jorgensen, Joint Council 32 president, said the scholarship will become effective in 1965.

The Teamster grant will be determined in the same manner as other scholarships with educators and public officials comprising the panel of judges who will select the winner each year.

Trucking Futures

Andrew Davlin, Jr., a New York security analyst, predicted recently the day would come soon when 10 large trucking firms would be doing 50 per cent of the motor carrier business.

Davlin made the prediction while discussing investment prospects for the motor carrier industry—prospects which he said were excellent.

Teamster Endorsed Candidates Score Election Victories

Affiliated local unions and joint councils of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters proved to be excellent pollsters in their own right in their unanimous endorsement of the Johnson-Humphrey presidential ticket.



Sidney Zagri

Reporting on their endorsements to DRIVE—the legislative arm of the International Union—not one affiliate body reported the endorsement of Barry Goldwater.

Especially gratifying to the Teamsters, declared Sidney Zagri, legislative director for the International Union, "was the nearly unanimous return to office of senators and congressmen who had taken the floor of the Congress in the last session to decry the shabby treatment of the Teamsters and its President James R. Hoffa by the Justice Department."

In nearly every case, these men found that Hoffa was made an issue in their campaigns, Zagri pointed out.

"This proves," Zagri declared, "that there is an awakening among the general electorate to the issues of civil liberties and constitutional rights, and the voters approve of their congressmen and senators speaking out in defense of these rights for citizens."

Delving into the statistical barrel, DRIVE found that its affiliates had achieved a record of 22 victories and 6 defeats in the senate, having endorsed 19 winning Democrats and 3 winning Republicans. Four endorsed Democrats were defeated, as were 2 GOP candidates for the senate.

Zagri pointed to the winning ways of 8 incumbent senators who were co-sponsors in the last sessions of bills designed to prevent the Justice Department from engaging in "trial by press release," and a bill which would implement the defendant's right to a speedy trial. The latter bill is designed to prevent the Justice Department's practice of "trial by indictment" in which a charge is brought and then the defendant is never brought to trial and given a chance to clear his name.

On the House side of the election, Teamsters were encouraged in their crusade for the preservation of individual rights by the re-election of many who had taken the floor for that cause.

Continuing the statistical analysis of the election, Teamster DRIVE found 15 instances where its endorsements were contrary to those of COPE, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education. In 10 of those races, DRIVE endorsed candidates for the House were elected.

In the senate races, DRIVE and COPE endorsements were at variance in four races, and ended in a standoff, with 2 DRIVE endorsed candidates winning, 2 COPE candidates.

Teamster affiliates made 244 endorsements in the House of Representatives contests. One-hundred ninety six of these candidates were elected; only 48 suffered defeat.

On both the senate and the house side of the election, opposition to Teamster endorsed candidates tried to make Hoffa and the Teamsters an issue. The electorate, according to the results, is no longer buying that attempt to circumvent the issues.

Eating Up Taxes

High Interest Charges Erode Value of U. S. Tax Dollars

GROSS INTEREST CHARGES in the United States are so high, said a Congressman recently, that:

"... If the trend continues, the day may well arrive when it will be true that America cannot afford to spend the money needed for its schools, for city and rural area renewal, for mass transit, for recreation or reclamation and for old age or veterans' pensions and medical assistance."

With Americans already paying an estimated \$75 billion in gross interest charges this year, Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) implied that one day we all

might be struggling to meet unpaid interest charges more than to purchase the basic needs of daily living!

Patman spoke with authoritative knowledge. He is chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee and head of a subcommittee that has been studying the Federal Reserve System.

The subcommittee has made a series of recommendations to solve the problem. It would take the control of money from the bankers and place it in the hands of the government.

Whether the recommendations will ever be acted upon cannot be pre-

dicted. Meanwhile, the toll of rising interest rates in all areas remains one of the most harmful threats to our socio-economic system. It saps dollars from rich and poor alike—causing the most damage, of course, at the levels of least wealth.

The Conference on Economic Progress illustrated vividly in a recent publication how the toll of rising interest rates affects workers, small businessmen, the unemployed, and all "public and private borrowers."

If the costs of rising interest rates in the past 10 years had been turned into a more wholesome direction, according to the Conference, the average annual incomes of American families living in poverty could have been increased from \$1,778 to \$2,295.

In the Driver's Seat



Sister Margaret Miriam, assistant principal of St. John's Cathedral School, in Paterson, N.J., accepts for the Sisters of Charity, a new station wagon presented by Teamster members from the Paterson area. It was purchased from proceeds of a testimonial dinner recently held in honor of Michael Ardis, president of Teamster Local 945. At the presentation (left to right on the driver's side) are Ardis, Anthony Provenzano, president of Local 560 and Joint Council 73, and Lawrence De Angelis, financial secretary of Local 999.

The Villain

Furthermore, states the Conference, "the estimated nationwide excess interest payments for the period 1964-1970 involve an amount sufficient to lift above the poverty level . . . all families in the United States now living in poverty."

The villain in the rising interest picture is not a person nor even a particular political party. It is the Federal Reserve Board, more commonly known as the Fed.

The Fed formed a policy of tight money and rising interest rates around 1952 and the policy still persists. It doesn't matter whether the money goes for national defense, farm programs, or what—it goes tightly.

Billions of dollars in rising interest costs have been imposed upon private and public borrowers for no reason-

able purpose. It has been a policy fraught with injustice, transferring scores of billions of dollars in rising interest payments to those who should do without this burden.

In recent years, the expansion of the money supply has been tightened even more drastically. The result is that in the first 5 months of this year, compared with the same period in 1963, rates of interest on new borrowings by the federal government rose 6.1 per cent for long-term bonds; 16.5 per cent for 3-to-5 year issues; 22.1 per cent for 9-to-12 month issues, and 20.8 per cent for 3-month bills.

This, of course, leads to higher interest payments by all. Since the money originally comes from people, it means that each citizen, rich or poor, is shouldering a share of the higher interest payments.

Placed in another light, the magnitude of the interest-payment extravaganza is astounding.

For the 11-year period 1953-63 inclusive, says the Conference on Economic Progress, rising interest rates in *themselves* imposed an excess interest cost of \$15.7 billion upon the federal budget, \$2.3 billion upon states and localities, and \$32.1 billion upon all private borrowers. The grand total—more than \$50 billion.

Estimated for 1964 alone, the excess interest costs will total more than \$3.3 billion upon the federal budget and more than \$10 billion upon all public and private borrowers.

Your Credit Card May Be A Scab

If you live in New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado or Wyoming, chances are you can give a brother unionist a big lift simply by turning in a scab credit card.

The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers have been on strike at Dumas, Texas, against the Shamrock Oil Company, since August 9, in an attempt to secure wages, pensions and contract language standard with almost all other companies within the industry, according to O. A. Knight, president of the OCAW.

The company is now operating with scab labor, and Knight asks that Teamsters in the states listed above who have Shamrock credit cards, turn them in to protest the company's anti-union attitude.

If the Fed's tight money policy continues, the excess interest costs alone in the next 7 years will be an estimated \$27.3 billion upon the federal budget, \$6.6 billion upon states and localities, \$54.8 billion upon private borrowers, for a grand total of \$88.7 billion. That averages \$12.7 billion a year.

Excessive interest costs exact a very real toll at the grass roots level.

Take, for example, two families contracting \$10,000 mortgages on an FHA loan at prevailing rates of interest—with the only difference being that one family buys under 1952 interest rates and the second family buys under 1963 interest rates. Because of the higher interest rates, the second family's total payments over the life of a 30-year mortgage would be almost \$2,200 more than the first family.

"The estimated mortgage debt," states the Conference on Economic Progress, "contracted during each year on 1-4 family new non-farm residences rose from \$12.7 billion in 1953 to \$28.6 billion in 1963, or more than 125 per cent. From 1962 to 1963, the increase was more than 17 per cent."

The direct toll upon users of consumers credit operates similarly.

The average interest rate on total

outstanding interest-bearing consumer credit has increased more than 11 per cent since 1952 and has imposed an excess interest burden of \$2.6 billion on consumers. In 1963 alone, the burden grew by an estimated \$448 million.

Such a toll is unconscionable particularly since the two-fifths of impoverished Americans who depend most upon consumer borrowing are saddled with the heaviest share of the excess interest.

Total outstanding interest-bearing consumer credit, we repeat, has increased 153 per cent in the past 10 years to a sum of more than \$50 billion. Sadly enough, the 50-billion-dollar figure represents money that might better have been channeled into directions to help alleviate poverty that has become increasingly chronic in recent years.

Interest rates continue to rise, nevertheless, and poverty is still very much a way of life for too many millions of Americans. Which is to say that the oversight of the past must not necessarily be overlooked in the future.

There is currently every indication that the Fed expects to continue its policy of tightening the money supply with increasing damage to the economy. If there is no change, estimated

Retires from Cab



Edgar Hahn (center), a member of Teamster Local 299 in Detroit, retired recently after driving over-the-road 33 years for Long Transportation Co. Hahn, with the company since it went into business in 1931, is getting a handshake from Ralph Osterman, vice president of Long, while Dave Johnson, Local 299 business agent and recording secretary, looks on.

excess interest costs for the current period ending in 1970 will exceed \$88 billion as already explained.

Broken down, it would mean an additional burden of \$436 on a per capita basis for the entire population—or more than a \$1,744 debt per family of four. This, of course, dooms any token anti-poverty measures before they begin.

If the excess interest were side-stepped on the other hand, it would enable the incomes of most impoverished families to be raised above the poverty level—without the need of federal grants.

"In short," concludes the Conference on Economic Progress, "while so many generally well-informed Americans, deeply dedicated to the elimination of the curse of massive poverty in the United States, are at a loss as to where the money is coming from to achieve this noble purpose, the fact is this:

"The single device of getting rid of these excess interest costs on a nationwide basis would provide enough money to stamp out by 1970 the poverty among all families in the United States, or the bulk of poverty among all families and unattached individuals as well."

The Conference does not advocate turning back interest rates to the 1952

level. Simply halting the upward spiral of those rates would effectively underwrite a substantial part of the cost of the anti-poverty war.

To this end, the Conference on Economic Progress proposes a 6-point program:

1—Congress should require that the Fed assure an annual rate of expansion in the money supply roughly in accord with the goal for economic growth set forth annually in the President's Economic Report. This would keep interest rates within bounds.

2—Congress should concentrate authority to regulate the money supply in the Federal Reserve Board, appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, instead of having this function shared with five members drawn from private banks. This would permit vital public functions to be publicly exercised.

3—Congress should require that each Economic Report of the President deal in full with monetary problems and policies, to achieve integration of monetary policy with other basic national economic policies.

4—Toward further strengthening the President's position, the 14-year terms of the members of the Fed should be reduced to 4 years; and the term of the chairman should be made coextensive with that of the

President, who should also have clear legislative authority to designate a new chairman at any time from among board members.

5—Because aggregate enlargement or contraction of the money supply tends to strengthen the strong and weaken the weak, both legislative and Presidential action should move the Fed toward more selective monetary controls.

6—Even prior to the needed legislation, the President and the Congress, as well as private economic leadership, should enlarge the understanding and interest of the American people, with respect to monetary policies which so greatly affect their opportunities and progress.

How much of the program would find acceptance is questionable. Any of the actions in No.'s 1, 2, and 3 might be taken by Congress but only over the stubborn opposition of the banking industry and its allies. No. 4 would be feared because it would lend more power to the President. The Fed itself would vigorously resist No. 5, and as for No. 6, there are too many Congressmen in office due to ignorance of the voter and they would be reluctant to "enlarge the understanding and interest of the American people" on any subject.

The National Debt

Yet, as the Conference on Economic Progress suggests:

"... (Americans) should not be scared off by the bugaboo that monetary policy is beyond their comprehension. Every effort should be made, beginning with efforts by the President and the Congress, to develop a more informed public opinion on this subject. . . .

"Unless this effort gets started promptly and proceeds vigorously, the great damage already done to all of our personal, business, and nationwide interests by the prevalent monetary policy will grow to irretrievable damage."

Rep. Patman has noted that a one-fourth per cent increase in the rate of interest on the national debt costs the taxpayers approximately \$800 million a year. If the interest rates in effect a decade ago were the same today, the national debt today would be around \$270 billion rather than \$310 billion.

Instead of the fabled pie-in-the-sky, Americans may have only a squirrel-cage-in-the-sky to look forward to unless some changes are made.

Teamsters Give Mittens



Fluorescent, fleece-lined, water-proof mittens were presented to 120 Minneapolis policemen engaged in traffic work by Teamster Joint Council 32. The mittens are as visible in darkness as the orange fluorescent jackets the police wear. At the presentation were (left to right): Douglas McNaughton and Jack J. Jorgensen, trustee and president respectively of Joint Council 32; Patrolman Richard Finke; Tony Felicetta, Joint Council 32 trustee, and Police Chief Calvin Hawkinson.

Automation

Computers Join Machines In Mass Assault on Jobs

INCREASING numbers of the idle and unemployed are the greatest danger the United States faces today and which the entire world will have to face tomorrow.

The scope of the peril may be seen in the fact that automation really has only a toe-hold on industry.

Until now, techniques of industrial progress have been in the process of early development. From this point on, they'll be spreading rapidly as cybernation embellishes automation.

Cybernation—in which automatic

machines are controlled by other self-inspecting, self-adjusting, self-correcting computers—means a drastic reduction in jobs.

Sara Lee Bakeries, for instance, opened a new plant near Chicago last summer in which everything is done by machine. There are no production people employed there. The product is marketed in the same method that man-made bread is marketed. Consumers can tell little difference in the baked goods.

Apply this technology to other manufacturing fields and the rise of joblessness is easy to foresee. Companies, when they have found ways to make major savings in labor costs, will invest heavily in cybernated equipment.

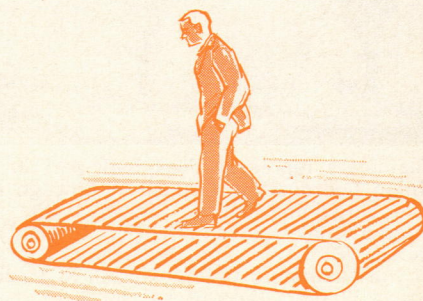
The Research Institute of America—an organization in New York City that serves business groups on a consultant basis—has predicted that when industry fully embraces cybernation, the crisis will be more flammable than business and government leaders publicly admit. With a long back-

ground of industrial study, the Institute noted darkly in a recent report:

"The 'do something' stage will come when unemployment begins to crowd the 10 per cent mark.

"That's when you'll see the crash programs, the emergency steps . . . public works a pale shadow of what will happen when many industrial areas are in trouble, facing joblessness of 20 per cent or more . . .

"Many Americans will call it socialism. But they may well be shouted down . . . the reason: 'There's no other answer.'"



The report goes on to suggest that paid leisure may become a reality; that vocational education may have to be reevaluated because too many students are now being prepared for skilled jobs that no longer will exist; that there may have to be a return to the concept of general education emphasizing the liberal arts.

Finally, states the report, "definitions of 'work' itself may begin to change . . ."

Cybernation is considered still in its infancy. Although there are some sophisticated cybernated systems, such as the Sara Lee Bakery already mentioned, most of the applications are relatively primitive.

If anything, existing cybernated machine systems and computing machines are under used at present. Only a fraction of their potential has been tapped.

"There is no doubt," said Alice Mary Hilton, a noted consultant on problems of technology and automation, "that it is technically feasible to design cybernated systems capable of performing any conceivable repetitive task—physical or mental."

Miss Hilton, president of the Institute for Cybercultural Research, has a solid background for her commentary. She has studied at Oxford and has completed work in Ph.D. programs of mathematics and electrical engineering. A member of numerous scientific societies, Miss Hilton is on the now-famous Ad Hoc Committee on the Triple Revolution. She organized and presided at the First Conference on the Cybercultural Revolution.

Adding to her remarks, Miss Hilton said:

"Cybernation can be extended this far as soon as we wish to turn our natural and human resources to its development. Faster, cheaper, and smaller system components are being invented continually; and a more suitable arrangement of systems and the tasks they are to perform is being found as engineers, analysts, and synthesists relinquish the methods inherited from the days of mechanization."

In our economy, one of the tenets of manufacturing policy is that all labor must be performed as cheaply and efficiently as possible. This is obvious in the increased man-hour production figures through the years. As workers have gained in hourly wages, employers have sought ways to offset cost factors with production speedups of one kind or another.

A machine, which does not require a wage, functions as mechanical slave labor. There is no doubt that cybernated machine systems — twentieth century automation slaves—are more efficient than human beings.

The corollary is that human beings, who must compete with machine systems for the laboring that needs to be done, will find themselves more and more facing the prospect of no alternative to slave labor conditions in an employment picture dominated by cybernation.

Working men and women, of course, cannot accept such a role in society. Yet, they cannot starve either. As it stands now, the unemployed are not quite allowed to starve. Society

provides for the jobless—although not generously enough.

Those with a clear view of the anti-personal implications of cybernation insist that support for the jobless will have to become a matter of right, not charity, so that millions of unemployed can lead active, purposeful lives.

People out of work today are generally considered pariahs in too many areas. The unemployed are unwanted. They no longer are a part of the American dream.

Full employment, as evidence by the figures of the past decade, unfortunately no longer is a realistic policy. With cybernated systems a prospect, full employment for the future is impossible. Human labor has been made obsolete.

Joblessness has become as indiscriminate plague. The unskilled are out of work. So are the skilled, the technicians, the engineers, and even scholars are affected by automation and its growing brother, cybernation.

The answers to the dilemma are not immediate. One of the most revolutionary proposals to arise recently is that if unemployment cannot be changed to full employment, then it will have to be changed to gainful leisure.

Living Certificate

"As surely as every human baby born is entitled to a birth certificate, he is entitled to a living certificate," suggests Miss Hilton. "Only living certificates as a basic and constitutional human right can eliminate unemployment. With living certificates as a catalyst, unemployment will undergo a metamorphosis into leisure."

Living certificates would replace unemployment insurance, gradually taking the place of the property concept of economic independence which is diminishing in substance. The certificates theoretically would permit the jobless to change periods of idleness into time of productive leisure in pursuit of education.

Whatever the answer, cybernation is the doorway to a new era promising a productive boon for humanity, and simultaneously threatening greater unemployment that cannot be solved by temporary solutions.

Americans will not be able to survive as free and independent members of the society in coming years unless they are better educated and given help in adjusting to what has come to be called the age of cyberculture.

Campbell Soup Meeting



Teamsters representatives took part in a meeting of the Campbell Soup Inter-Union Coordinating Council at Chicago recently to help formulate a comprehensive bargaining policy. Shown at the speakers table facing delegates from 4 International Unions were (left to right): John Gallacher, vice president of the Retail, Wholesale, and Department Store Employees; Al Weiss, research director of the Teamsters Union; Russell R. Lasley, vice president of the United Packing-house Workers, and Steve Harris of the Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO.

SPECIAL REPORT

Private Power Gouges Consumers To Pay for Campaigns Against Competition

"IN MANY INSTANCES," said the Senator, "private power companies are gouging the consumer by charging exorbitant rates for electricity, and by forcing the consumer to pay for so-called institutional advertising, charitable donations, and contributions to groups which are part of the industry's propaganda campaign against rural cooperatives, municipal-owned power systems and the federal power program;

"That in their greed for higher profits, they keep electric rates unjustifiably high and fail to pass cost reductions, such as a tax cut, on to the consumer;

"And that there has been a general erosion in the public's right to know about these government-sanctioned monopolies."

The speaker was Sen. Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.). The time was the final hours of the 88th session of Congress. The occasion was one more pitch in Metcalf's continuing campaign against what he calls the "IOU" (investor-owned utilities) group.

From January through September of this year, Metcalf entered in 30 separate issues of the *Congressional*

Record an extensively documented attack on private electric light and power companies.

He had shown that the bulk of the IOU's, for example, not only gouged the consumer but that the consumer unknowingly was underwriting the cost of IOU support for rightwing organizations. Furthermore, the private power companies, Metcalf proved, also do their utmost to conceal this rightwing support from regulatory agencies and the public.

"The private power companies," said Metcalf in his final *Congressional Record* entry, "like to call themselves investor-owned utilities. When I first began looking into them, I shortened that term to IOU for convenience, but as I continued my investigations, it became clear that these initials were ironically appropriate—the IOU's are indeed indebted to an American public which they have misled and overcharged."

Metcalf registered response he received very early in his single-handed assault on the IOU's, saying:

"I do not know how much good has been accomplished by these presentations, but I do know that I have

incurred the wrath and bitter animosity of the nation's largest industry (private power) as a result of them."

Just as the late Sen. Estes Kefauver gained the dark looks of the drug industry for his probing, and just as Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) has been fought through the years for his attacks on unscrupulous tax-free foundations, so has Metcalf become a target of reaction.

Metcalf was charged by private power spokesmen with distorting the truth and with making unfounded criticisms. The industry also claimed that he was conducting a fight against the private power industry for "personal reasons."

What did the junior Senator from Montana do through the months that prompted such bitter opposition to form against him?

Actually, his opening shot was mild compared with his later disclosures. All he did was bring to light a gigantic propaganda hoax planned for the public—a hoax designed to get people to pressure Congress into initiating certain actions.

The name of the "poisonous plan," Metcalf said, was Project Action. He

identified the sponsors of Project Action as "a group of businesses who call themselves the investor-owned utilities."

The goal of Project Action was to knock out consumer-owned rural electric systems as a factor in the American utility industry.

Metcalf set forth his warning in detail:

"Project Action is a public relations package. It was put together by Varicom International of Boulder, Colo. A power company, the Public Service Co., of Colorado, served as technical advisor."

The package was made for the sale to individual private electric companies across the land. With it, their officials could contact a suggested list of some 75 different organizations ranging from the chambers of commerce to PTA's and church groups—offering to put on a program for the folks.

"Create a devil, frighten the citizens with it, then tell them how to drive the devil out," said Metcalf, was the technique underlying Project Action.

The devil was expensive. Key item in the package was a 30-minute full-color sound movie called, "The Power Within." Cost for the full program

including one print of the movie: \$850.

It apparently wasn't too expensive for private power companies, however. Within a few weeks, "The Power Within" was being "premiered" in 35 states, most of them in the West.

When an official of a rural electric cooperative tried to buy a copy of the film, he was turned down. Metcalf commented:

"This suggests to me that either the IOU's are making so much profit they are not interested in a good sale, or else they are afraid to expose their product to critical examination."

"The Power Within" starred a farmer, his son, and a fictitious Congressman who, Metcalf said, "is the mouthpiece for the power company propaganda line."

Using scare words to distort logic, the bogus Congressman attacks the devil which turns out to be a composite of REA, federal hydroelectric projects, and any government activity which stands in the path of power company privilege.

The blueprint of the program provides that at the conclusion of the movie, the local power company official then pressures the captive audience to sign cards authorizing de-

sirable messages of protest to real Congressmen.

"Why is the giant Goliath electric industry so intent on wiping out the small David of the consumer-owned utilities?" Metcalf asked.

"The commercial companies dominate the field to the extent of selling 81 per cent of the electric power in this country to 79 per cent of the electric consumers. But this apparently is not enough."

Metcalf charged that the IOU's, with their well-financed campaigns, clearly want to destroy any enterprise which "can be used as a yardstick for their operations."

He said: "They want to root out anything that can remind the public that electric consumers are being fleeced through excessive electric bills, as was demonstrated in the recent study of reports filed with the Federal Power Commission by the power companies."

"The study revealed the shocking information that 80 utilities have overcharged their customers more than \$2 billion in a 5-year period. In addition, stockholders of 33 companies received tax-free dividends totaling \$102 million in 1962."

Higher Profits

The Senator asked: "But why? Why such an exhibition of fear of small business? After all, electric utilities are prospering as never before. According to *Electrical World* (trade magazine), 1962 profits showed a 10.02 per cent gain over 1961."

"Is it possible that their top management believes elimination of rural electric cooperatives will cause these profits to go still higher? That is the only conclusion that can be drawn."

What about the profits of investor-owned utilities?

A Jan. 1, 1964, issue of *Forbes* magazine told of an "unexpected problem for the electric power companies"—the problem of making too much money. The *Forbes* article stated at one point:

"The industry's plant expansion is paying off in higher efficiency and rising profits just when capital spending is off sharply, because growth in demand has slackened somewhat. Therefore, net income has been rising faster than net property, and the industry's rate of return has moved up steadily."

Metcalf explained: "The profit problem . . . existed prior to approval

\$2,980 in Back Pay



Walter Zajdel, a member of Teamster Local 738, was awarded \$2,980 in back pay after the union's business representatives learned he had been paid below scale for 30 months. Zajdel complimented the union's skillful handling of his case, adding that his check certainly proved "the value of belonging to a labor organization." Taking part in getting Zajdel's check to him were (left to right): Manny Pearl, business representative; Michael J. Fomusa, secretary-treasurer; Zajdel, and Clarence Olson, business representative—all of Local 738.

of the new tax law, which not only provides the IOU's with a 2 per cent reduction in corporate tax rates, but also prohibits federal regulatory agencies from requiring that benefits of the 3 per cent investment credit be passed on to the consumer. So this excess profit problem is now worse than it was at the beginning of the year."

As a matter of fact, the customer, not the company, pays the taxes. Taxes are included in expenses which are subtracted from revenue to determine net operating income.

Consumers, Metcalf said, pay the taxes when they pay their light bills. If they refuse to pay the taxes, the company cuts off the electricity and there is no way to appeal the company's decision to the Internal Revenue Service.

As Edwin Vennard, managing director of Edison Electric Institute—the investor-owned utilities' trade association—admitted in his book, "The Electric Power Business," published in 1962:

No Rate Cuts

"Taxes, like labor and fuel, are an expense and, like other costs, are included in the price of the commodity. Thus, in effect, it is the customers who pay the company's taxes."

Investor-owned utilities are certainly not sharing their fabulous profits with the consumers in the form of rate reductions.

For instance, according to the Federal Power Commission:

—From 1958 to 1959, net earnings of investor-owned utilities increased by \$137 million—from \$1,519 million to \$1,656 million. The net effect of electric company rate changes in 1959 was an increase of \$51 million.

—From 1959 to 1960, the IOU's net earnings increased by \$127 million, from \$1,656 million to \$1,783 million. The net effect of electric company rate changes in 1960 was an increase of \$34 million.

—From 1960 to 1961, the IOU's net earnings increased by \$92 million, from \$1,783 million to \$1,875 million. The net effect of electric company rate changes in 1961 was an increase of \$8 million.

—From 1961 to 1962 the IOU's net earnings increased by a record \$187 million, from \$1,875 million to more than \$2 billion. In 1962, the net effect of rate changes was a decrease of \$8 million, less than

5 per cent of the additional earnings during the year.

In addition, it is interesting to note that the net income of IOU's nearly doubled from 1953 (\$1,090 million) to 1962 (\$2,062 million).

How much has your electric light bill decreased in that period?

One big reason that investor-owned utilities have enjoyed blooming profit gardens is that since the end of World War II they have been granted 9 tax reductions by the federal government. They are:

- 1—Repeal of excess profits tax.
- 2—Repeal of federal 3½ gross electric revenue tax.
- 3—Accelerated amortization.
- 4—Liberalized depreciation.
- 5—Investment tax credit.
- 6—Revision of a bulletin on depreciation.
- 7—Use of compound interest depreciation for tax purposes while using straight line depreciation for rate-making.

8—Two per cent reduction in corporate income tax.

9—Prohibition against flow-through to consumers, by federal regulatory agencies, of benefits of 3 per cent investment credit.

Investor-owned utilities dealing in electric power like to brag, as does AT&T, that they have a lot of stockholders receiving benefits from this golden goose of free enterprise.

Who really benefits?

Sen. Metcalf cited the Montana Power Co., in his own state as an example of why IOU's give only a

moderate dividend rate. In this case, it's a matter of the famous restricted stock option.

"On October 5, 1959," Metcalf said, "the market price of Montana Power Co., stock was \$23.75. The president of the Montana Power Co., that day bought 30,000 shares of stock. He acquired 9,000 of those shares at an average price of \$11.24, and he acquired the other 21,000 shares at an average price of \$11.48.

"The 30,000 shares thus cost him \$342,230.10. Had he been required to pay what ordinary stockholders paid that day, the 30,000 shares would have cost him \$712,500. The president of Montana Power Co., thus received a windfall profit of \$370,269.90."

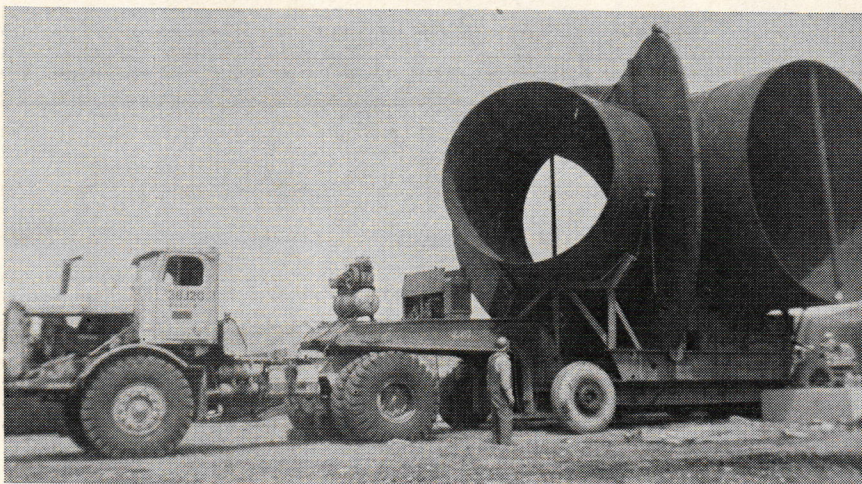
Other officials of the company enjoyed similar windfalls.

Montana Power's stock option plan had been approved by the company's stockholders and further approved by the Federal Power Commission in August, 1956, when the federal agency's surveillance over the electric light and power industry at the time was, as Metcalf put it, "practically nonexistent."

The windfall came to light in an FPC order of Dec. 27, 1962, in which the Black Hills Power & Light Co., was denied use of the restricted stock option plan. The FPC's reason was that in the earlier case of the Montana Power Co., the result had been an increase in rates to consumers.

As of 1961, nearly 2 dozen investor-owned utilities had such stock op-

No Job Too Big



With a Teamster at the wheel of the truck, no job is too big. This giant flange was recently delivered to a Denver construction sight by Teamster Local 13 Member Forrest Beeding. The flange was 30 feet wide, 28 feet high, and weighed 346,000 pounds. It was all in a day's work for Beeding.

tion plans operating for their high officers. Metcalf said, "Possibly additional companies now are benefiting from such a plan."

To sum up the Montana Power case, which Metcalf calls the most flagrant in abuse, the Senator said:

"The average rate of return for Montana Power . . . was 9.4 per cent over the 5-year period (1956-60), which resulted in an overcharge of \$39,391,000."

By overcharge, Metcalf explained, he meant profit to the company over and above a 6 per cent rate of return considered reasonable by most regulatory commissions and utility experts.

There are numerous other contenders for the overcharge championship, however. State and federal reports show that in the 1956-60 period, 12 investor-owned utilities in Texas overcharged consumers more than \$419 million.

It would seem almost imperative that IOU's overcharge consumers in order to meet the demands of tax-free windfalls for favored stockholders.

Since 1954, for example, a total of 33 investor-owned utilities paid out

more than \$741 million dollars in tax-free dividends permissible under the rapid depreciation provisions of the 1954 tax law.

Last year's take was the greatest—\$123.9 million.

Leading the 1963 list was Consolidated Edison of New York which paid \$18.7 million in tax-free dividends. At the same time, Consolidated Edison gained \$28.6 million in annual rate increases for 1963 and 1964.

"The odds for the electric consumer," Metcalf said, "are better at Churchill Downs, Pimlico, or Aqueduct, or any other racetrack than they are in this annual IOU derby where all 33 companies win and dole out to their stockholders tax-free money."

Perhaps the greatest reason there is no public outcry at these shennanigans is an advertising philosophy expounded 40 years ago by Samuel Insull's publicity man who set forth the electric company credo in this manner:

"We are trying to promulgate the idea rapidly among the newspapers that public utilities offer a very fertile field for developing regular, prompt paying customers of their advertising

columns. When that idea penetrates the United States, unless human nature has changed, we will have less trouble with the newspapers than in the past."

Insull's utility empire collapsed but his philosophy, unlike an old soldier, has not faded away. Quite the contrary, it has successfully been transplanted to all news media.

During 1962, Metcalf estimates, about one-third of the electric companies spent more than 75 cents per customer on advertising—advertising that at times has included attacks on foreign policy, local government attitudes, and rural electric cooperatives.

Reader's Digest, *Saturday Evening Post*, and other well-known publications have reaped millions of dollars in advertising revenue from the electric companies since the end of World War II.

Albert L. Cole, a vice president of *Reader's Digest*, once told a convention of the Edison Electric Institute that "we are very much on your side as we have shown repeatedly by articles published in *Reader's Digest*."

Supporting Right Wing

Uncountable millions of dollars have been scattered through the years to hundreds of newspapers across the land. The exchange is always the same: In return for power company advertising, the editor prints the power company news release that is mailed to him regularly. Usually, the editors do not even read the news release but simply send it to the back shop to be set up.

Consequently, there is little reason for news media to probe too deeply into the doings of investor-owned utilities. When they do take up the subject, they usually go to the support of the IOU's.

Each year, the nation's electric light and power industry—which is noted for generous philanthropy—contributes millions of dollars to civic, charitable, and cultural organizations and activities.

"Not so well known, however," said Metcalf, "is the fact that many IOU's . . . give financial and leadership support to a host of reactionary, right-wing propaganda, and pressure groups."

Metcalf discovered in a surface survey more than 260 instances of private power contributions to such groups and activities. The donations involved more than 50 companies and

Dinner for Ardis



Some 700 persons turned out for a testimonial dinner honoring Michael Ardis, president of Teamster Local 945 in Clifton, N.J., for 25 years' service to the labor movement. At the head table were (left to right): Seated—Louis Lasky, president of the National Organization of Trade Unions; Milton Gordon, International Secretary-Treasurer of Toy and Novelty Workers Union; George Baldanzi, International President of United Textile Workers of America; Larry DeAngelis, Teamster Local 999 secretary-treasurer; Louis Leone, Local 945 business representative; International Vice President Anthony Provenzano; Ardis; Bernard Shanley, U.S. Senate candidate; Standing—Charles Van Wagner, Paterson News; John Cuneo, National Labor Relations Board; Fred Ardis, brother of Mike; Frank Davenport, Passaic County sheriff; Vincent Crocitto, Barber's Union; Daniel J. Tortello, Local 945 secretary-treasurer; Charles Feinstein, International Vice President of the Leather Goods, Plastic and Novelty Workers Union; Walter D. Van Riper, former attorney general, and Joe Louis, former heavyweight boxing champ.

some 20 organizations. Also, he discovered that officials of some 50 investor-owned utilities serve as leaders in many of the same reactionary and right wing elements.

Metcalf said:

"The organizations receiving this private power support run the gamut from conservative and reactionary groups, such as the American Economic Foundation and the Foundation for Economic Education to radical-right Birchite bedfellows, such as the Manion Forum and America's Future.

"Also included are pressure and lobbying groups which pursue goals desired by the private-power industry, such as the National Tax Equality Assn., and National Associated Businessmen, Inc., and rightwing training programs, such as those of the Intercollegiate Society of Individualists and the National Education Program conducted by Harding College at Searcy, Ark., the West Point of the reactionary right."

Metcalf said he found that contributions to these groups are usually concealed, many of them being included in the company operating costs. He added, "This means that the unknowing customer is forced to foot the cost of such support when he pays his electric bill."

Based on information from the Federal Power Commission and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Metcalf said he believed the private power

support of rightwing groups dates back many years.

He cited, too, the complaint of Fred G. Clark, general chairman of the American Economic Foundation, who wrote in 1961 that the average business executive did not show enough interest in what his organization was trying to accomplish.

But Clark praised the private power industry as the one group with a "high degree of interest" in AEF's program, and noted—"More than 50 privately owned power companies have—in one way or another—recognized its importance and done something about it."

Yet Metcalf in his cursory survey could find only 8 instances of company contributions to the AEF, and only 7 instances of personal participation by IOU executives. Altogether, only 11 companies were involved. This indicates an iceberg of support for AEF from power companies.

Metcalf said that while it might be argued that since Harding College is a fully accredited institution of higher learning, that contributions to it are no different from grants to other colleges and universities.

"It is most significant to note that all the other colleges and universities receiving IOU support are located in the same state as that of the contributing company. Harding is the only out-of-state college which receives continuous support. Of the IOU contributions to Harding College which

I found, only one came from an Arkansas power company. All the others came from power companies located in other states, such as Illinois, Montana, and Washington," Metcalf said.

Although Federal Power Commission regulations require all IOU's to file an annual report of contributions and other expenditures, the Commission does not require itemization of donations under \$1,000. On many occasions, companies have been allowed to file reports in which donations are not itemized. This lax policing on the part of the FPC has been attributable as much as anything to a staff shortage.

The FPC, aware of its shortcomings, moved last year to tighten its reporting procedures by requiring that all expenditures for "certain civic, political, and related activities" be reported in a special non-operating account.

The order applied specifically to lobbying and advertising expenditures calculated to affect public or official attitudes toward future legislative or administrative action.

Political Activities

The order also originally included expenditures "having any direct or indirect relationship to political matters, including the influence of public opinion with respect to public policy."

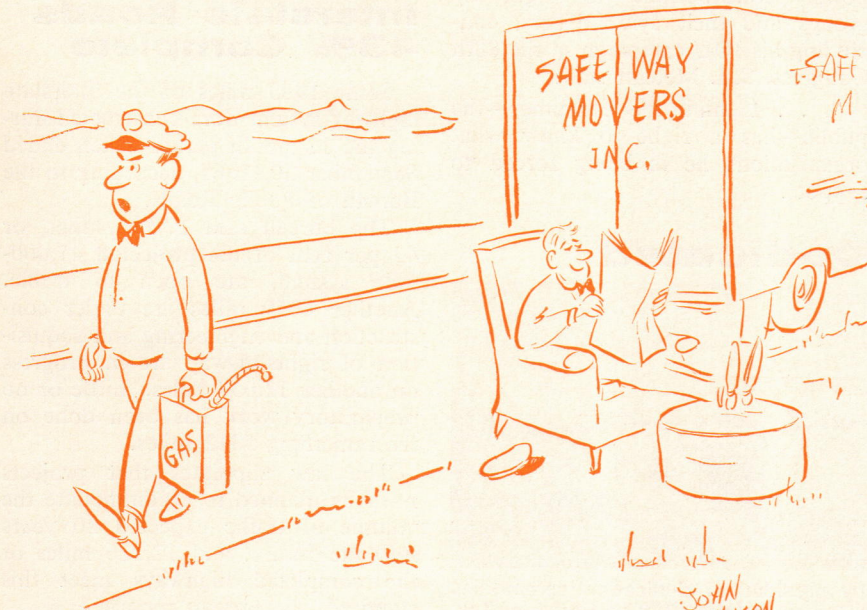
But the FPC knocked out the latter phrase after the private power industry put up a loud howl, opposing the reporting requirement on the ground that it was "socialistic."

"Moreover," said Metcalf, "the IOU's claimed that the Commission's order prohibiting them from including political expenditures in operating accounts where the consumer would have to foot the bill would 'infringe' on their 'freedom of speech and other constitutional guarantees.'"

Metcalf commented caustically: "How absolutely marvelous. Their freedoms are infringed on when they cannot force the public to pay for their political activities."

In 1963, the FPC apparently became disturbed over the large number of investor-owned utilities that were reporting thousands of dollars in lump sums as operating expenses under headings such as "Charitable, Cultural and Civic Contributions," and "Miscellaneous Expenses."

As a result, the Commission asked for a more detailed breakdown on these items from several companies.



I'll walk for gas, Ed, but I want you to know that you are carrying this seniority kick a bit too far.

Sen. Metcalf, too, asked for a detailed breakdown of the detailed breakdown and it was learned that:

—Central Illinois Public Service Co., which had itemized such contributions as \$67.50 to the Salvation Army, covered up a donation of \$200 to the Manion Forum, \$250 to the Committee for Constitutional Government, and so on.

—Southwestern Public Service Co., of Texas, which scattered its contributions under 3 different headings, had 2 bonafide categories for gifts to charity and community welfare, but its third category, "Miscellaneous General Expense," covered up \$7,376 given to 10 organizations that included the Manion Forum, and other pressure groups. In its 1961 and 1963 reports, the same company gave money to Harding College, the extreme rightwing Dan Smoot Report, and so on.

Metcalf called attention to the fact that both the Central Illinois Public Service Co., and the Southwestern Public Service Co., "include their rightwing contributions and other propaganda contributions in their operating expenses, so that the public was forced to pay for them."

Metcalf continued, "I have tallied the extent of this IOU iceberg for the years 1962 and 1963 and find that its size is most remarkable." His tally:

—In 1962, the private power industry's unitemized lump-sum totaled more than \$15 million, and in 1963 it totaled \$13 million—all of which was included in operating expenses.

Overall, the lump sum iceberg averaged nearly \$70,000 a year per company. While not all companies support the rightwing, and a few itemize everything, there were those such as:

—Houston Light & Power with an unidentified lump sum of \$643,135 in 1963.

—Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co., with unitemized expenditures totaling \$733,661 in 1963.

—Detroit Edison which reported \$815,006 in unidentified lump-sum expenditures in 1963.

While much of the unitemized expenditures goes toward rightwing coffers, not all of it does. Most of it supports organizations that openly espouse the private power industry's economic interests, or peddle education propaganda to the effect that non-profit power is a threat to American "free enterprise," and a part of the "Red menace."

Investor-owned utilities spend millions of dollars annually in legitimate advertising channels to portray the private power industry as the main target of (and bulwark against) communism; to portray the federal government as an enemy of American business and as a cunning conspiracy aimed at depriving Americans of their freedoms.

"Who pays for this scurrilous advertising and the rest of the private power propaganda campaign?" asked Metcalf. "The vast majority of it is included in the companies' operation expenses, so that the consumers—the public—wind up footing the bill."

Before entering into the *Congressional Record* 260 instances of private power contributions to rightwing groups and their sympathizers, concluding his IOU campaign in the 88th Congress, Sen. Metcalf said:

"... I think the consumer—the public—has a right to know what organizations he is being forced to support.

"I think the American people have a right to know when their local power company helps support groups which advocate abolition of the income tax and the United Nations, and attack civil rights and government as subversive.

"I think the public has a right to know when its local power company supports groups which for 3 decades have plastered the labels of "socialism" and "communism" on every legislative effort to ease pain and suffering, hunger and want, injustice and inhumanity.

"I think the public has a right to know when its local power company supports groups which find treason in our churches and in our highest court.

"I think the public has a right to know when its local power company supports those who would place the American farmer at the mercy of a ruthless market and mercenary middlemen, and would return the American working man to the inhumane conditions of labor which existed a century ago—conditions, incidentally, which spawned the very communism these rightwing elements now claim to be fighting . . .

"Apparently the investor-owned utilities feel that extremism in defense of private monopoly is no vice, and that moderation in pursuit of excessive profits is no virtue . . ."

Bureau Reports Interstate Roads 43% Complete

Some 1983 miles of the interstate highway system were constructed during the 12-month period which ended September 30, 1964, according to the Bureau of Public Roads.

The bureau said 17,572 miles, or 43 per cent of the projected 41,000-mile system, are open to traffic. Another 6059 miles are under construction and engineering and acquisition of rights-of-way are in progress on another 12,057 miles. Little or no preparatory work has been done on the remaining 5312 miles.

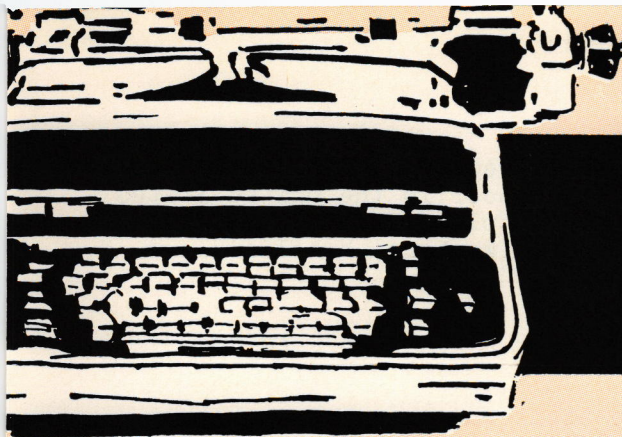
The law stipulates that projects must be planned to accommodate the volume of traffic expected 20 years into the future, and 12,116 miles of the completed highways meet this standard, the bureau reports.

Another 3103 miles are adequate for current traffic, but will need improvement in the next few years.

Local Hall Dedicated



General President James R. Hoffa recently presided at dedication ceremonies for a new \$250,000 headquarters built by Teamster Local 968 in Houston, Tex. More than 1,000 members and their wives were on hand for the event and interrupted Hoffa's address frequently with applause and shouts of approval. Said the General President: "Organize, be strong enough to vote the legislators out of office who are against the working man."



For Your Information

. WESTINGHOUSE, GENERAL ELECTRIC and other producers of heavy electrical goods convicted 4 years ago for price-rigging have received a windfall from the Internal Revenue Service. The IRS has ruled that treble damages paid by the companies to those who brought suit for refunds are tax deductible "as ordinary and necessary business expenses." The IRS has ruled, in other words, that taxpayers must shoulder the punishment for the corporate antitrust violators.

. TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY profits in 1963 totaled slightly more than \$1 billion according to Clarence D. Martin, Jr., Undersecretary of Commerce for Transportation. Profits in the first quarter of 1964 increased to an annual rate of \$1.05 billion and jumped to an annual rate of \$1.13 billion in the second quarter. Most of the added profit was attributed to technological advances.

. THE NEW CHAIRMAN of the President's Council of Economic Advisors, Gardner Ackley, has indicated he will continue to support the government's so-called wage guideposts. In a speech last year, Ackley played down the significance of automation's impact on employment, advocated heavy investment as a way of creating jobs, and favored higher profits as being necessary to a healthy economy.

. IN 1965, there will be more teenagers entering the labor market for the first time in search of full-time jobs than during the entire decade of the 1950's. That's the warning of Seymour L. Wolfbein, director of the Office of Manpower, Automation and Training. The 1965 total of youngsters reaching the age of 18 will be about 3.8 million.

. FREDERICK R. KAPPEL, chairman of the board of the Bell Telephone system, complained recently that rising labor costs—such as the gains in recent auto agreements—are the biggest problem facing the United States. Kappel, whose cash salary is \$272,000 a year from AT&T, put it this way: "You can't feed off the present economy and expect it to continue thriving."

. SOCIAL SECURITY payments for 1964 are expected to exceed \$16 billion in cash benefits to an estimated 20 million elderly and disabled persons and their dependents as well as to survivors of covered workers who have died. The Social Security system was called "the mightiest bulwark of all against economic privation" by Anthony J. Celebrezze, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.

. NEW MEXICANS for Right to Work, Inc., has been incorporated in New Mexico as the National "Right to Work" Committee opens up another salient against trade unionism. Backers of the New Mexico "RTW" plan to submit their union-busting proposal to the state legislature in January and predict that it will be adopted.

. "IT IS A SHOCKING FACT," said Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary of Labor, recently, "that 50 per cent of the poor in the United States are employed." Mrs. Peterson made the remark as she plugged for extension of minimum wage coverage to laundry and dry cleaning workers, hotel and restaurant workers, and farm processing workers.

. CALIFORNIA CROP GROWERS are apprehensive about what's going to happen after Dec. 31. That's when the federal program permitting importation of Mexican farm laborers expires. It means the end of cheap labor. Growers have been unable to attract any of California's 400,000 unemployed to the fields. The reason: Substandard wages for back-breaking stoop work.

. MORE TRUCKS AND CARS are on the road than ever before. The U.S. Commerce Department reports that 1964 showed a 4.2 per cent increase in combined passenger car and truck registration over 1963. Last year there were 82.7 million vehicles registered in the 50 states. Before this year ends, the total is expected to reach 86.2 million vehicles.

. EIGHT BANK FAILURES in the past 18 months have been the result of old-fashioned lawlessness, according to K. A. Randall, director of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. He says unsound and unsafe financial judgment and "outright evasion of the law—condoned and assisted by other financial institutions"—caused the bank deaths.

. UNIONS have every right to fine a member who "scabs" during a strike when such a penalty is provided for in the union's constitution. That was the nub of a recent precedent-setting decision by the National Labor Relations Board. The ruling stressed the fact that the Taft-Hartley Act "does not deprive a union of all recourse" against members who would undermine a strike.

. AN ALARMING figure appearing in the unemployment statistics for October was that of the jobless rate for men 20 to 24 years of age. The Labor Department said 9.1 per cent of that age group was without jobs—nearly triple the rate for men 25 years and older. The unemployment rate for teenagers in October was 14.4 per cent.

. THE MYTH that American workers are owners of industry was exposed recently in a New York Times magazine article. While there are 17 million people who own stock in corporations, 98.4 per cent of them possess only 20 per cent of the total stock. This means that a rich group of less than 275,000 persons control 80 per cent of all the stock holdings in the land.

. AMERICAN CORPORATIONS paid out \$2.5 billion in dividends last September, 13 per cent more than a year ago, according to the Commerce Department. Dividends for the first 9 months of 1964 totaled \$12.5 billion—an increase of 10 per cent over the same 9-month period in 1963.

WHAT'S NEW?

Dual-View Mirror Eliminates Blind Spots

A dual-view truck mirror from a New Jersey distributor features a standard lens in the top portion and a wide-angle swivel mirror at the bottom. It eliminates blind spots on the sides and at the left of the truck.

Eliminates Discomfort Of Sweating Palms

Drivers whose hands sweat on the wheel will find a new moist-palm eliminator a real boon. A few drops disappear into the palms, last about two hours and provide a firm grip with no stickiness.

Overload and Coil Helper Springs

A new design in overload and coil helper springs is offered from Michigan. Both the front and rear coil springs are easily installed over existing airplane-type shocks on most American-made cars.

Remote Control Fuel Dispenser

An office control console with speaker, switches and fuel-delivered meters permits remote control dispensing of fuel. At the pump, the driver gives his name and vehicle number over the speaker while the attendant at the console turns the pump on and records from the driver and the meter. In addition, there is a memory meter that keeps a running total of fuel dispensed.

Advantages Listed for All-Purpose Grease

Excellent load-carrying ability and washout resistance are claimed for an all-purpose grease used for servicing cars, buses, trucks and trailers. It

protects against rust and corrosion of metals in bearings, ball joints and bushings.

Automatic System For Wash-Wax-Dry

A pushbutton-operated and portable system automatically washes, waxes and dries a vehicle then rolls away to leave the floor clear for other work. Featuring self-contained spray waxing, built-in programming and variable speed control, the unit moves over the car at a preset speed for each wash, wax and dry operation.

Free Literature Available on Request

A wide range of free literature in the automotive field is available on request from numerous national manufacturers and distributors. Prominent among recent offerings is an ignition tune-up booklet that describes a 20-step test procedure, including alternators; a system of complete shipping control via a one-write method, details of which include preparation of a complete bill of lading with one machine setup; a description of a differential whose drive power is automatically distributed between front and rear axles on 4-wheel-drive bogies; a quick, handy guide to wheel safety

WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018

A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.

service trouble-shooting and installation guide that includes step-by-step illustrated procedures for installing bearings—from removal of wheel to final adjustment.

Replacements for Rocker Panels Offered

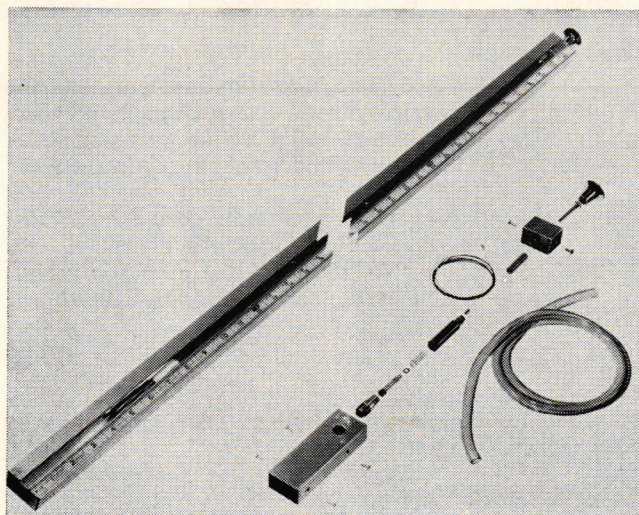
A Cleveland corporation is offering replacement rocker panels for all cars in model years 1955 to 1963. Fabricated of pre-finished chrome-like aluminum, they are easy to install since they are designed to slip right over old rusted-out rocker panels.

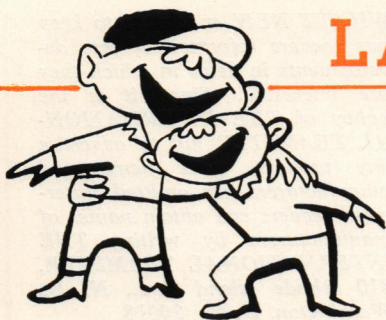
Underground Storage Measuring Gauge

An accurate and trouble-free means of gauging the contents of underground storage tanks is being offered in the form of a dip stick designed to apply the principle that a liquid will seek its own level. It incorporates a specially formulated plastic tube that holds the actual level of the fluid in the underground tank. The rugged yet lightweight construction of aluminum, plastic and stainless steel insures a long, useful and durable life. Manufactured in 12, 14 and 15 foot lengths, the gauge can test tanks of from 550 to 20,000 gallon capacity.

Due to the fact that most major oil and some independent oil companies differentiate their various octanes of gasoline by color, this device offers the advantages of permitting stock mixtures to be readily identified by a change of color in the visual gauge.

The inventor is Ed Harrell of Local 692, a tank truck driver.





LAUGH LOAD

Squelch

A teacher was giving his class a lecture on charity: "Willie," he said, "if I saw a boy beating a donkey and stopped him from doing so, what virtue should I be showing?"

Willie (promptly): "Brotherly love."

Eye-Opener

A sure sign you're getting older is when the kids come home from school and tell you about their history lessons and you realize that when you went to school the same items were called "current events".

The Negative Approach

Sign in local shop: Our Lingerie is the Finest. Smart Women Wear Nothing Else.

Poor Playmate

Mother: "Junior, don't use such bad words."

Junior: "But, Mother, Shakespeare used them."

Mother: "Well, don't play with him any more."

What An Index

"If you were marooned on a desert island, and could have only one book to read, what would you take?" asked the author of a glamorous redhead at a literary cocktail party.

"A tattooed sailor," snapped back the beauty.

Good Logic

"I've worked here for eight years," an employee said to his boss, "and I've been doing the work of three men. I want a raise."

"I can't give you a raise," the boss answered, "But if you'll tell me who the other two men are I'll fire 'em."

Small Price

A woman sitting by herself on a train leaned over and purred to a woman who was traveling with two small children:

"I'd give ten years of my life to have a couple of fine active youngsters like that."

"That," declared the mother, "is just about what they cost."

On The Fairway

Smithers and another club member were playing a round of golf. Just as Smithers was about to drive the ball down the fairway, his companion took a flask from his pocket.

"Here," he said, "take a slug of this."

Smith shook his head. "No thanks," he said. "I never drink while driving."

A Concluded Concussion

A woman was visiting the state employment bureau in an attempt to find employment. She explained that her husband had been in an automobile accident and suffered "conclusion of the brain."

"Don't you mean 'concussion'?" inquired the sympathetic official.

"No, sir," was the emphatic reply. "I mean 'conclusion.' He's dead."

What's The Limit

Angry wife: "One of the ducks you were out shooting yesterday called and left her number."

Night And Day

"How do you like my new evening gown?" asked the wife.

"Pretty, but confusing," was the reply.

"How do you mean confusing?"

"Well," said the husband, "I can't decide whether you're on the inside trying to get out, or on the outside trying to get in."

Giving The Facts

Sign on a service station at Athol Springs, N. Y.: "We collect taxes—federal, state and local. We also sell gasoline as a sideline."

Celebration

"Honey," said the coy wife, "how shall we celebrate our 25th wedding anniversary?"

"What would you think," he murmured dryly, "of five minutes of silence?"

Hint-Hint-Shut-Up

Wife (coily)—A little bird told me you were going to buy me a new car for my birthday.

Husband (behind his paper)—Well, it must have been a little cuckoo.

Diagnosis

"You have an hour to live, old chap," said the doctor. "Is there anyone you'd like to see?"

"Yes," replied the patient, "another doctor."

Birds Of A Feather

An inmate of a modern prison always spent visiting days alone in his cell. This worried the warden, who finally called the man into his office.

"Ben," he said kindly, "I've noticed you never have any visitors. Don't you have any relatives—or friends?"

"Oh, sure I do!," replied Ben, happily. "But they're all in here!"

FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



Vol. XI

(From the December, 1914, issue of the TEAMSTER)

Number 12

Why Employers Dislike Unions

When employers talk about the freedom of labor, it may be that some of them are really worried over the hostility of most unions to exceptional rewards for exceptional workers. But in the main that isn't what worries them.

The fact is that nothing is so stubbornly resisted as the attempt to organize labor into effective unions. Yet it is labor organized that alone can stand between America and the creation of a permanent, servile class. Without unions industrial democracy has no meaning. Without democracy in industry—that is where it counts most—there is no such thing as democracy in America. For only through the union can the wage-earner participate in the control of industry, and only through the union can be obtained the principle needed for self-government. Those who fight the union may think they are fighting its obvious errors, but what they are really against is just this encroachment of democracy upon business.

(Walter Lippmann in the Metropolitan)

CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines to let you and the membership of the International organization throughout the country know the conditions existing in Chicago in our local, No. 735, Grease Teamsters; that is, the men who haul dead dogs and dead horses in Chicago. A strike started in our local the third of last July, and any report that the strike had been called off is a lie. I am glad to say that up to the present time that none of the men have gone back to work scabbing. When a man gets so low as to be a strike breaker on a rotten job like that of hauling dead animals, he is pretty low. I hope that when the teamsters of Chicago see those animals driving the vehicles, hauling these dead carcasses, that they will understand that they are not union men. The time will come when they will be union men.

Wishing success to the International and our sister local unions, I am,

Your fraternally,

JOHN MULCONREY,
Secretary-Treasurer and Business Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Wilson Signs Clayton Anti-Trust Bill

Washington, Oct. 24, 1914—President Wilson signed the Clayton anti-trust bill, with the labor sections intact, on Thursday, October 15.

The Clayton bill is now a law, and marks the beginning of the following amendment, introduced by Senator Cummins, and which is destined to become historic:

“The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce.”

The labor sections contained in the bill are substitutes for the Bartlett-Bacon bill, which made no mention of jury trials in alleged indirect contempts, which is fully covered in the new act. The Clayton bill provides for the exemption of trade unions from trust classification in the following manner:

“That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purpose of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations or the members thereof be held or con-

strued to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade under the anti-trust laws.”

The sections regulating injunctions provide that no federal court can issue a restraining order in any labor disputes unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property, or to a property right, for which there is no adequate remedy at law, and such property or property right must be described “with particularity” and sworn to in the application for a writ.

The declaration that the labor power of a human being is not a commodity means that henceforth new ideals will be the rule in the treatment of workers by legislative and judicial bodies, for with the taking of labor from the “commodity class” the human element will be paramount, and the repeated declarations of organized labor regarding the rights of man made possible.

Construction Camp Conditions Exposed

The testimonial records obtained by the United States Commission on Industrial Relations in its recent session at San Francisco will undoubtedly make a very interesting study.

The first witness called to the stand on “Labor Conditions in Construction Camps” was the chief engineer of a railway company. The reactionary efforts of the engineer were made painfully apparent by the structure and spirit of certain parts of his evidence. Here is some of it:

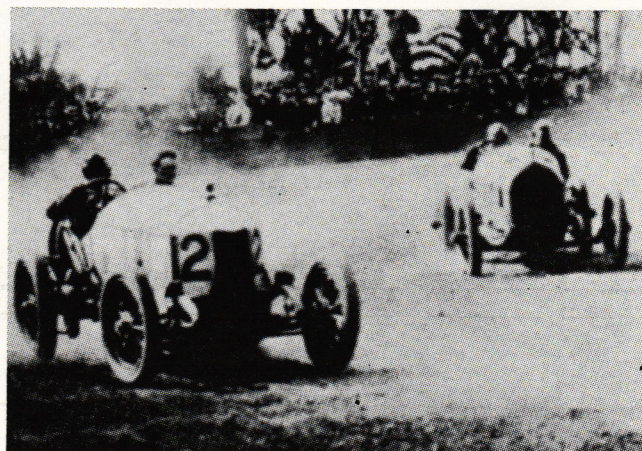
“What is the use of providing expensive toilets in construction camps for men who

never have and never will use them?

“The State law demanding 500 cubic feet of air for each occupant of a sleeping room is impracticable, unnecessary. As a matter of fact, the men don't want air. They stop up every crack.

“The minimum wage for construction work is \$2 and the maximum charge for board is 75 cents, making a man's profit \$1.25 per day to spend on clothes and tobacco.”

If the United States Commission on Industrial Relations are in search of the causes leading to industrial unrest they have at least unearthed one.



World's Fastest Human, Barney Oldfield, momentarily loses lead to Ralph de Palma in a race earlier this year. Oldfield's record speed of 131 mph, set in 1910, still stands.

**Be a
Careful
Driver ...**

**be Home
for**

Christmas

